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The Health of Luton

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1966

COUNTY

BOROUGH OF LUTON

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF LUTON

1966

R. M. DYKES
M.A., M.D., D.P.H.


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COUNTY

BOROUGH  OF LUTON

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF LUTON

MEMBERS OF HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEES
(as at end of 1966)

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mayor
Councillor S. Gonshor, j.p.

Chairman
Councillor H. C. King

Alderman Mrs. B. Andrews, o.b.e.
Alderman D. Clemitson
Alderman G. L. Matthews
Councillor J. Carleton
Councillor S. J. Goodyear
Councillor D. Gray
Councillor A. H. Hooton
Councillor P. W. P. Moore
Councillor K. Taylor

WELFARE COMMITTEE

Mayor
Councillor S. Gonshor, j.p.

Chairman
Councillor A. H. Hooton

Alderman Mrs. B. Andrews, o.b.e.
Alderman G. L. Matthews
Councillor J. Carleton
Councillor Mrs. B. F. Child
Councillor D. C. Fuller
Councillor S. W. R. Harris, m.c.
Councillor A. C. Lines
Councillor J. J. Quinn
Councillor G. E. Roberts, m.p.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF LUTON

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health
R. M. DYKES, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health
G. A. ROBERTS, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officer
I. R. ALDOUS, M.B., B.CHIR., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector
G. F. MACEFIELD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
R. LORD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., A.M.I.P.H.E.

Specialist Inspectors

Food Hygiene
P. A. FREESTONE, M.A.P.H.I.

Housing
S. G. COCKS, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.

Smoke Abatement
S. SUMMERSON, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Abattoir Manager
D. W. WILKINS, M.R.S.H., M.A.M.I., M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

District Public Health Inspectors (8)

All Public Health Inspectors hold the Statutory qualifications. Additional qualifications include Royal Society for Health Certificate for Meat and Other Foods, Smoke, and Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works, and the Certificate of Associateship of the Institute of Public Health Engineers.

Nursing Officer
MRS. I. O. FURSE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert.H.V.

Deputy Nursing Officer
MISS R. F. TOMLIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert.H.V.

Domiciliary Midwives (22)

District Nurses (27)

Health Visitors (14)

State Registered Nurses (19)

Day Nursery Matrons
MRS. J. M. GREEN, S.R.N., MRS. M. MARTIN, N.N.E.B.,
MRS. S. A. NORWOOD, S.R.N.

Home Help Officer
MISS V. M. ATKINSON

Chief Welfare Officer
F. CHARLESWORTH

Chief Mental Welfare Officer
J. MARSDEN

Occupational Therapist
VACANT

Senior Administrative Officer
H. TOWLE

Assistant Administrative Officer
W. USHER, A.C.C.S.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF LUTON

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH R. M. DYKES, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

63/69 GUILDFORD STREET
LUTON

Telephone 31291

May 1967

His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and
Councillors of the County Borough of Luton.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

For the second successive year there was a fall in the birth rate, but it is still very much higher in Luton than for the country as a whole. The live birth rate in 1966 was 22·8 per 1,000 population whilst that for England and Wales was 17·7. The infant death rate of 19·5 per 1,000 live births is higher than that of each of the preceding three years, but this statistic has to be treated with care since a relatively small change in the total number of infant deaths causes a marked fluctuation in the infant mortality rate.

Almost 62% of the total births took place in hospital. Of the 2,102 mothers confined in hospital, 204 (9%) were discharged within 48 hours of their confinement and 556 (26%) were discharged within seven days. The system of selection of cases for hospital confinement on medical and social grounds continues to work well. It is now generally known that the risks attendant on confinement are greater at first pregnancies, at fifth and subsequent pregnancies and as the age of the mother increases. An analysis of deliveries in hospital and at home by age and parity of the mother shows that 75% over the age of 35 years and 80% having their fifth or subsequent baby, were confined in hospital.

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases continues to be low—except for measles. More than 1,700 cases of measles were notified during the calendar year. This number is slightly higher than has been recorded in recent annual reports, but this fact is unimportant. What is important is that measles assumes epidemic prevalence in winter and early spring. In other words, it is a disease whose incidence should be reckoned in a financial rather than in a calendar year. Looked at in this way we find that measles has a biennial incidence which is well illustrated by the graph on page 20.

In May, 1966, the Training Centre for adult mentally handicapped persons was officially opened by the Rt. Hon. Kenneth Robinson, M.P., Minister of Health. All the working areas of the Centre are now operating fully. During Mental Health Week some 350 people visited the Centre. The role that the Centre will play in helping to meet the needs of the mentally handicapped will be greatly enhanced if suitable contract work can be obtained from local industries. A greater variety of light engineering and electrical assembly work is urgently required. There has been, as yet, very little success in obtaining this kind of work.

Demands made on the Mental Health Service continued to increase, the number of cases referred being nearly 10% more than in 1965 and 45% more than in 1962—the first year that Luton became responsible for its Mental Health Service.

On the Welfare side an Occupation Centre for aged and physically handicapped persons was opened early in the year in former factory premises in Dallow Road. In addition the first Day Centre for old people in premises provided by the Council was opened in Woodland Avenue. A short stay home for the elderly was also completed and ready for occupation in time for the town's annual holiday in July, 1966.

During the year the building of a new home for the elderly was begun at Farley Hill and its completion is scheduled for the middle of 1967.

Future Development Programme

Three additional projects have been included in the ten year programme of Health and Welfare Services.

(i) *A Home for Mentally Handicapped Children*

In accordance with Ministry policy the Council have been recommended to provide a small home for mentally handicapped children who do not require hospital or nursing care but whose parents are unable to care for them. The demand for this type of accommodation has become much more acute since the Regional Hospital Board decided to restrict admission to hospitals for the subnormal to those children who are in need of hospital care. The Home will offer long term care to mentally handicapped children who cannot remain at home, and short term care in cases where a mother is sick or in need of a rest or holiday.

(ii) *Extensions to Ambulance Station at Leicester Road*

The proposals include additional garage accommodation for ambulances, extensions to the control and duty rooms and a staff room for female staff.

(iii) *An Ambulance Sub-Station*

The ambulance service with the lowest mileage is the one where the ambulances are stationed in close proximity to the hospital which is to be served.

Accordingly, it was considered advisable at this stage to make some provision in the programme for an ambulance sub-station near to the proposed new General Hospital on the eastern side of the town.

The revised programme is now as follows:

	Health	*Welfare*
1967/68	Home for Elderly Infirm	Old Persons Home:
	Home for Mentally Handicapped Children	Birdsfoot Lane
		Wardens House:
	*Family Health and Advisory Centre:	Rookwood
	Sundon Park	Westlea
1968/69	Ambulance Service:	Old Persons Home:
	Extensions to	Lewsey Farm
	Leicester Road Station	St. Monica's Avenue
	Sub-station—Ring Road area	
1969/70	*Health Centres:	Old Persons Home:
	Dunstable Road	Marsh Farm
	Marsh Farm	Day Centre:
	Day Nursery:	Park Street
	Albert Road area	
	*Family Health and Advisory Centres:	
	Austin Road	
	Abbotswood Road	
	Hostel for Mentally Handicapped Adults	

	Health	*Welfare*
1970/71	*Family Health and Advisory Centres: Vauxhall Park Halfway Avenue	Old Persons Homes: Wigmore Lane Day Centre: Birdsfoot Lane Centre for Physically Handicapped
1971/72	*Family Health and Advisory Centre: High Town Area	Day Centre: Wigmore Lane
1972/77	Ambulance Sub-Station for eastern side of town	Old Persons Home: Crawley Green Road Day Centres: Farley Hill Marsh Farm Extensions to the Mount Old People's Home

* The term "Family Health and Advisory Centre" replaces the more familiar "Maternity and Child Welfare Centre". The Clinics that have been built in Luton in recent years have been designed not only for maternity and child welfare purposes, but also for services like family planning and cervical cytology. These clinics have also become advisory centres for mental health and welfare services where the work of social workers and health visitors is co-ordinated. It is also intended that they should become centres providing family advice in as wide a context as possible.

Environmental Health Services

In the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, the implementation by the Council of the fourth Smoke Control Area during the year particularly merits attention; not only because it is important in itself, but also because it is indicative of a change in attitude of mind of certain sections of the townspeople who, when the first smoke control area was proposed, were initially resistant towards the scheme. Public opinion now clearly welcomes the policy that the Council is pursuing. Furthermore there is an ever increasing number of people taking initiative by making enquiry at the health department about heating their homes with smokeless fuel. A marked predilection for gas heating has been noticed and this trend has undoubtedly made a significant contribution towards the reduction of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere as recorded by the five atmospheric pollution gauges in the town.

Acknowledgements

The 'Report on the Health of Luton' which is submitted annually to the Council for their approval is not the work of any single person; nor is it merely a vehicle for presenting in one volume the annual statistics of all the sections of the department. The report is the outcome of the team work of all the members of the staff of the department and it affords the opportunity annually of making a searching reappraisal of the effectiveness of the services of the department. I wish to thank all the staff for their help in preparing this report and for their conscientious service throughout the year. I also wish to take this opportunity to thank the Chairmen and members of the Health and Welfare Committees for their continued support and to acknowledge the assistance I have had from other Chief Officers of the Corporation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. DYKES,

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS

AND

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

OF THE AREA

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (from 1st April, 1964)	10,695 acres
Population (Census, 1961) (excluding added areas)	131,583
Registrar-General's Estimate for mid-1966	152,560
Number of inhabited houses, 1st April, 1966	47,068
Rateable value (1st April, 1966)	£9,644,665
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£39,200

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966

Live Births

		Males	*Females*	*Total*
Notified:	Legitimate	2,152	2,101	4,253
	Illegitimate	196	180	376
	ALL	2,348	2,281	4,629
*Registered:	Legitimate	1,588	1,570	3,158
	Illegitimate	173	163	336
	ALL	1,761	1,733	3,494

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population (provisional) 22·8

Still Births

Notified:	Legitimate	35	43	78
	Illegitimate	4	3	7
	ALL	39	46	85
*Registered:	Legitimate	20	31	51
	Illegitimate	3	2	5
	ALL	23	33	56

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 15·5

Total Live and Still Births (Registered)* 3,540

Infant Deaths

*Registered	Legitimate	32	28	60
	Illegitimate	6	2	8
	ALL	38	30	68

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	19·5
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Legitimate births	18·5
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Illegitimate	27·7
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 related live births	11·8
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (first week) per 1,000 related live births	10·3
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths during the first week) per 1,000 total live and still births	25·7
Percentage of illegitimate live births	8·3%

Maternal Deaths (excluding abortion)

Puerperal sepsis	Nil
Other Puerperal causes	Nil

Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortions) per 1,000 total births* Nil

	Males	*Females*	*Total*
Total Deaths (Registered)	725	612	1,337

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population 8·7

* Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH RATES AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1966

(England and Wales, London, 160 Great Towns and 160 Smaller Towns)
(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

(Gummed slip to follow)

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1957-1966

Year	Estimated Population	LIVE BIRTHS			STILLBIRTHS		DEATHS			INFANT DEATHS				MATERNAL DEATHS			
		Number	Rate per 1,000 estimated Population	Comparability factor	Number	Rate per 1,000 total births	Number	Rate per 1,000 estimated Population	Comparability factor	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks —12 months	TOTAL	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number			Rate per 1,000 total births
														Sepsis	Other	Total	
1957	115,900	1,937	16·6	1·00	39	19·7	1,148	9·9	1·21	36	15	51	26·6	—	1	1	0·5
1958	118,300	2,176	18·4	1·00	45	20·2	1,077	9·1	1·21	33	6	40	18·3	—	1	1	0·4
1959	120,500	2,412	20·0	1·00	42	17·1	1,179	9·8	1·19	37	18	55	22·8	1	1	2	0·8
1960	122,880	2,602	21·2	1·00	51	19·2	1,170	9·5	1·24	38	11	49	18·1	—	—	—	—
1961	132,010	2,739	20·8	0·95	54	19·3	1,202	9·0	1·28	43	15	58	21·1	—	1	1	0·4
1962	134,820	3,030	22·5	0·95	51	16·6	1,304	9·6	1·28	47	17	64	21·1	—	1	1	0·3
1963	136,390	3,359	23·1	0·94	52	15·2	1,384	10·1	1·26	39	17	56	17·3	—	1	1	0·3
1964	147,770	3,602	24·3	0·92	49	13·4	1,188	8·0	1·31	37	16	53	15·1	—	—	—	—
1965	150,700	3,519	23·3	0·92	44	12·3	1,390	9·2	1·24	39	21	60	17·0	1	—	1	0·3
1966	152,560	3,494	22·8	0·92	56	15·5	1,337	8·7	1·26	41	27	68	19·5	—	—	—	—

LIVE BIRTHS, STILL BIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY 1957-1966

			1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966*
Live Births	Rate per 1,000 estimated population	England and Wales ...	16·1	16·4	16·5	17·1	17·5	18·0	18·2	18·5	18·1	17·7
		Luton	16·6	18·4	20·0	21·2	20·8	22·5	23·1	24·3	23·3	22·8
Still Births ...	Rate per 1,000 total births	England and Wales ...	22·5	21·6	21·0	19·8	19·1	18·1	17·3	16·3	15·8	15·4
		Luton	19·7	20·2	17·1	19·2	19·3	16·6	15·2	13·5	12·3	15·5
Infant Mortality	Rate per 1,000 live births	England and Wales ...	23·1	22·6	22·2	21·9	21·6	21·7	21·1	19·9	19·0	19·0
		Luton	26·6	18·3	22·8	18·1	21·1	21·1	17·3	15·1	17·0	19·5
Neo-Natal Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births	England and Wales ...	16·5	16·2	15·8	15·6	15·5	15·1	14·2	13·8	13·0	12·9
		Luton	18·8	15·7	15·7	14·6	14·9	15·5	13·4	10·5	11·1	11·8
Peri-Natal Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births and stillbirths	England and Wales ...	36·2	35·1	34·2	32·9	32·2	30·8	29·3	28·2	26·9	26·3
		Luton	36·3	34·1	30·5	32·4	30·5	31·1	27·4	22·2	23·0	25·7

* Provisional figures only.

DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED LIVE BIRTHS AS BETWEEN INSTITUTIONAL AND DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENT

(Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers)

Year	Institutional				Domiciliary				Grand Total
	Maternity Hospital Units	Private Nursing Homes	Total	Per Cent of all	District Mid-wives	Doctors and Parents	Total	Per Cent of all	
1962	1,574	159	1,733	57·1	1,295	2	1,297	42·9	3,030
1963	1,642	155	1,797	55·5	1,439	—	1,439	44·5	3,236
1964	1,978	144	2,122	58·9	1,476	4	1,480	41·1	3,602
1965	2,090	142	2,232	63·4	1,285	2	1,287	36·6	3,519
1966	2,155	—	2,155	61·7	1,337	2	1,339	38·3	3,494

DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED STILL BIRTHS AS BETWEEN INSTITUTIONAL AND DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENT

(Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers)

Cause	Maternity Hospital Units	Domiciliary	Grand Total
Maternal toxaemia	9	—	9
Foetal malformation	5	3	8
Complications of labour	2	1	3
Prematurity	1	—	1
Accidental haemorrhage	9	—	9
Placental insufficiency	6	2	8
Rhesus incompatibility	4	—	4
Unknown causes	13	1	14
Total	49	7	56

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year ...	1
(ii) Number of cases in which:—	
(a) Vision lost	Nil
(b) Vision impaired	Nil
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	Nil

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1966

CAUSE OF DEATH	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	1 month to 1 year	Total under 1 year	1–4	5–9	10–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75 +
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm — Stomach	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	11	9
11. Malignant Neoplasm — Lung and Bronchus ...	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	26	32	4
12. Malignant Neoplasm — Breast	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1	6	10	4	4
13. Malignant Neoplasm — Uterus	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	4
14. Other Malignant and Lymph. Neoplasm ...	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	6	13	27	32	36
15. Leukaemia	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	6	4
16. Diabetes	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	7
17. Vascular Lesions	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	9	21	40	125
18. Coronary Disease Angina	268	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	21	75	71	93
Carried forward ...	757	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	25	66	167	205	286

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1966 (continued)

CAUSE OF DEATH	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	1 month to 1 year	Total under 1 year	1–4	5–9	10–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+
Brought forward ...	757	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	25	66	167	205	286
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	8
20. Other Heart Diseases ...	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	16	29	67
21. Other Circulatory Diseases	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	6	14	22
22. Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
23. Pneumonia	73	2	9	11	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	6	11	39
24. Bronchitis	64	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	21	24
25. Other Respiratory Diseases	29	1	3	4	—	2	—	—	3	—	3	6	6	5
26. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
27. Gastritis Ent. and Diarrhoea	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	11
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
30. Pregnancy — Birth and Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	17	8	7	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
32. All other Diseases ...	128	30	3	33	7	2	3	1	1	9	3	12	22	35
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	18	—	1	1	1	1	1	3	—	2	1	7	—	1
34. All other Accidents ...	20	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	1	12
35. Suicide	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	6	1	—
36. Homicide and Operation of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,337	41	27	68	12	7	4	9	15	41	92	243	330	516

DEATHS OF LUTON INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE DURING 1966

Cause of Death	under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days	14 days	21 to 28 days	28 days to 2 m'ths	2 m'ths	3 m'ths	4 m'ths	5 m'ths	6 m'ths	7 m'ths	8 m'ths	9 m'ths	10 m'ths	11 to 12 m'ths	All
Pneumonia ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	11
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Other respiratory diseases	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Congenital Malformations	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	15
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other diseases ...	18	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	33
Motor Vehicle accident ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	19	7	5	3	2	—	—	2	2	1	4	8	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	—	3	68

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEARS 1956-1966
FROM CARCINOMA OF THE LUNGS OR BRONCHUS

Year	AGE GROUPS															
	All Ages		15–24		25–34		35–44		45–54		55–64		65–74		75+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1957	52	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	16	1	15	—	17	—	1	—
1958	47	6	—	—	1	—	3	—	7	2	16	1	14	2	6	1
1959	43	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	18	2	11	—	3	1
1960	48	10	—	—	—	1	1	1	8	1	25	3	10	2	4	2
1961	41	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	15	1	15	3	8	—
1962	60	13	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	—	26	6	15	4	6	2
1963	57	5	—	—	1	—	3	1	10	2	20	1	19	1	4	—
1964	47	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	7	1	16	1	14	—	7	—
1965	64	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	3	25	2	22	3	9	—
1966	80	5	—	—	—	—	2	2	9	2	28	—	36	—	5	1
TOTAL	539	60	1	—	2	1	19	6	87	14	204	17	173	15	53	7
	599		1		3		25		101		221		188		60	

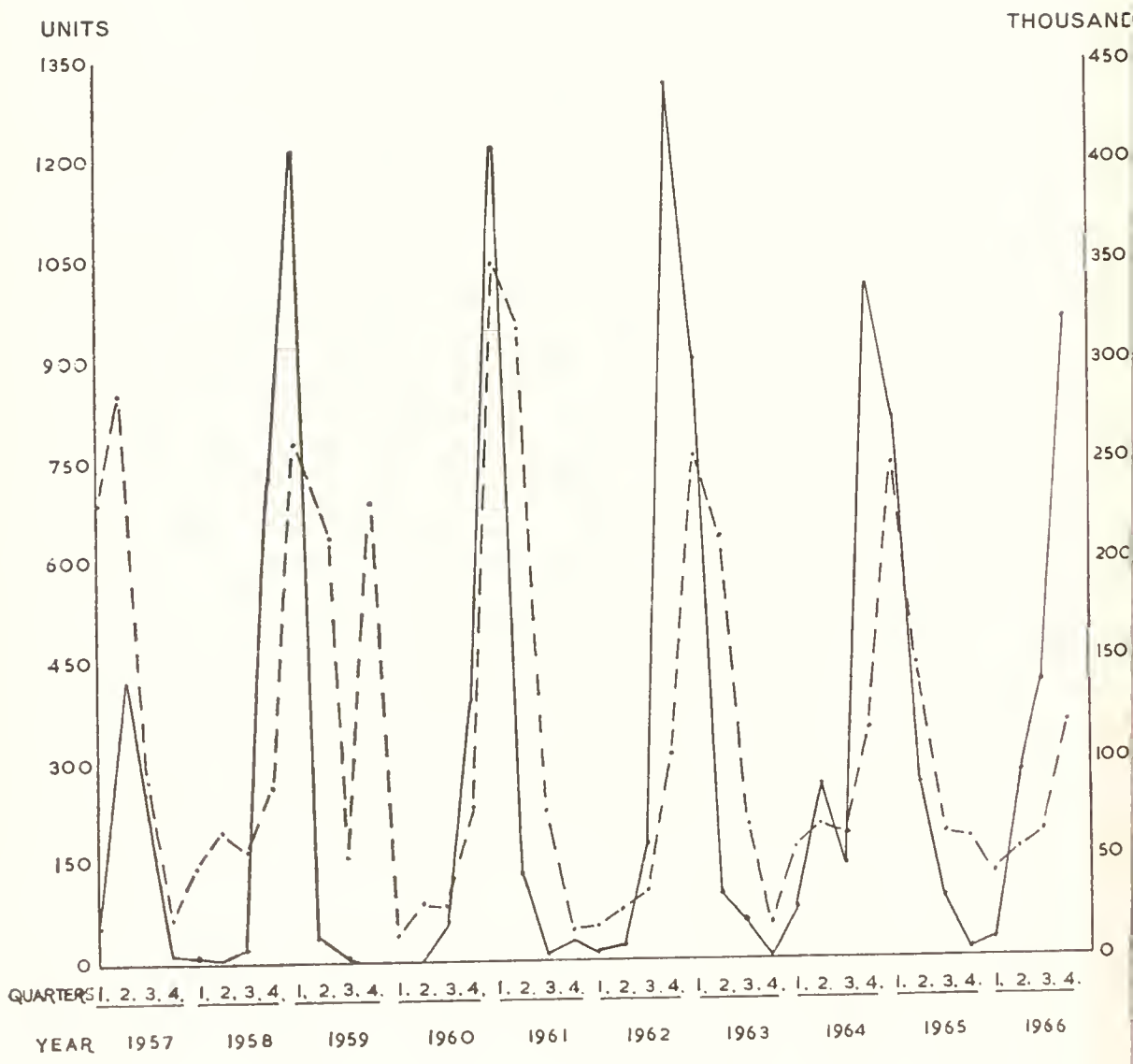
NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1966, Civilian (Corrected in cases of revised diagnosis)

	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–65	Over 65	TOTAL
Dysentery	3	1	2	8	5	24	3	5	5	11	—	—	—	67
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	1	—	2	1	3	—	—	2	—	2	12	—	23
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	3	4	3	1	2	—	21
Measles	60	202	264	287	257	614	18	4	3	3	—	—	—	1,712
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	—	—	8
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	4	1	11	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	19
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	9	14	10	10	13	20	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	77
ALL	73	218	276	311	277	678	26	16	16	23	3	14	—	1,931

BIENNIAL PERIODICITY OF MEASLES 1957 — 1966

LUTON ——— (UNITS)

ENGLAND & WALES - - - (THOUSANDS)



TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 65 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified for the first time. This figure is an increase of 11 over the previous year, but 8 of the new cases were ascertained as a result of the visit of the Mass Radiography Unit to the town early in the year. Eighteen of the cases notified were under the age of 25 years. There was one re-notification.

The 4 deaths attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis were all persons over the age of 45 years.

Sixty-five patients were removed from the register as 'recovered'.

The incidence rate of ·42 and the mortality rate of ·02 per thousand of the population can be regarded as satisfactory.

PARTICULARS OF NOTIFIED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND ALL DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE DURING 1966

Age Periods	Cases Notified				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 ,, ...	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
10 ,, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15 ,, ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 ,, ...	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
25 ,, ...	11	6	—	4	—	—	—	—
35 ,, ...	12*	5	1	2	—	—	—	—
45 ,, ...	9	2	—	1	1	1	—	—
55 ,, ...	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
65+	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	42*	24	5	10	3	1	—	—

* Includes one re-notification

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis notified in Luton during each of the last five years together with the number of deaths:—

Year	Notified		Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1962	69	18	2	—
1963	81	11	6	1
1964	63	14	7	1
1965	56	29	3	1
1966	66*	15	4	—

* Includes one re-notification

The following table shows the number of cases on the register at the 31st December, 1966, together with the numbers added to the register and those removed during the year.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
No. of cases on the Register of Notifications on 1st January	449	294	44	81
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	41	24	5	10
No. of cases transferred from other districts	9	4	1	—
No. of cases reinstated to the Register ...	1	—	—	—
	500	322	50	91
No. of cases removed from the Register during the year on account of having:—				
(a) recovered	38	27	6	9
(b) removed from the district	9	11	1	—
(c) died from Tuberculosis	3	1	—	—
(d) died from other causes	5	3	2	—
(e) diagnosis not established	—	—	—	—
(f) lost sight of	7	4	1	—
No. of cases remaining on the Register on 31st December	438	276	40	82

The total of 714 respiratory cases on the register at 31st December, 1966, represents a prevalence rate of 4·6 per thousand of the population as compared with 4·93 at the end of 1965.

FOOD POISONING

No. of notifications	23
Identified Agents:	
Salmonella Typhi-mirium	12
Salmonella Oranienburg	1
Salmonella Thompson	1
Salmonella Dublin	1
Cl. Welchii	8

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 and NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Section 47

Removal to suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Attention

It was necessary on two occasions during the year to invoke the powers contained in the National Assistance Acts relating to the removal to hospital of persons in need of care and attention.

The National Assistance Act 1948 gives power to the Local Health Authority to remove compulsorily to hospital or other such premises, persons who are suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions and are unable to devote to themselves, or to receive from other persons, proper care and attention.

The Amendment Act of 1951 empowers the Local Authority to authorise the Medical Officer of Health when urgent removal is considered necessary to take immediate action to obtain a Magistrate's Order to detain the person in suitable premises for a period not exceeding three weeks.

Several cases were brought to notice, but by introducing a district nurse or home help into the home, or by referring the case to the Welfare Officer, it was possible in all but two cases to alleviate or remedy the circumstances and so enable the person to remain at home.

The first case was a man aged 84 years, living alone and entirely dependent upon neighbours to care for him. This they had done very satisfactorily until he became more enfeebled, incontinent, and unable to take food.

The second case also was a male, aged 69 years, who lived alone in a wooden bungalow. He had received support from voluntary organisations but had become very confused and disorientated. Conditions in the bungalow were insanitary and extremely cold. The man's mental condition deteriorated considerably and later there was a danger of hypothermia and bronchopenumonia. He was subsequently transferred to a Psychiatric Hospital.

Section 50

Burial or Cremation of the Dead

Arrangements were made for the burial of five persons in accordance with the powers conferred under this Section.

HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year 300 lectures were given at schools and to religious and other social groups comprising a total estimated audience of nearly 8,000 persons.

The subjects of the lectures (most of which were illustrated by films or filmstrips) were as follows:—

Mothercraft	113
Home Nursing	19
Infectious Diseases	4
Atmospheric Pollution	3
Food Hygiene	35
Foot Health	4
Personal Hygiene	9
Mental Health	2
Home Safety	17
Nutrition	3
Public Health and Social Services	20
Dental Health	3
Care of the Aged	2
First Aid	22
Smoking	6
Sex Education (including Birth Control and Venereal Diseases)	25
Others	13

In addition 11 separate film reviews for members of the professional staff were held.

The special course of lectures on "Mothercraft" (including instruction in "Relaxation") for expectant mothers was continued at five of the permanent Health Centres. This course consists of such subjects as "Breast and Artificial Feeding", "Nutrition in Pregnancy", "Anatomy and Physiology", "Gas and Air Analgesia" and "Ante Natal Care". Special viewings of the film "To Janet, a Son?" were arranged for those attending these courses including evening sessions so that husbands as well as their wives could attend.

The distribution of leaflets, posters and other health education material was continued throughout the year to schools, youth and other social groups, Health Centres, factories and to numerous individual members of the public. Small exhibitions on such themes as "Smoking", "Foot Health", "Home Safety" and "Ante Natal Care" were held periodically at the various Health Centres.

A special Food Hygiene Campaign, further details of which are referred to elsewhere in this report was held among food handlers of factories, shops, hospitals and school canteens.

Lectures on "Mothercraft" and "First Aid" were once again given by health visiting and nursing staffs at senior schools in connection with the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme.

The Luton Home Safety Committee, who are financed by an annual grant from the Borough Council, carry out publicity work on Home and Water Safety in conjunction with the Health Education Officer, who is the Honorary Secretary of the Home Safety Committee.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

NATIONAL
HEALTH
SERVICE
ACT, 1946

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(*a*) Child Welfare Centres

The total of 53,629 attendances at child welfare centres shows an increase of 2,188 over the previous year. This is mainly due to the fact that the record of attendances at the Lewsey Farm Centre, which was opened in the summer of 1965, is for a full year on this occasion and shows an increase of almost 5,000 attendances over the 1965 figure. Increased attendances were also recorded at the clinics at High Street Leagrave, Limbury (St. Margaret's Church) and Sundon Park.

All-day clinics are now held at nine of the centres, seven of which are Council-owned premises. It is also interesting to note that with the exception of Farley Hill Health Centre, the highest attendances are recorded at the recently erected purpose-built clinics at Gooseberry Hill, High Street Leagrave and Lewsey Farm.

The following table shows attendances at the Child Welfare Centres during recent years:—

Year	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
No. of sessions ...	756	848	960	1,044	1,138	1,227
Total attendances ...	40,304	42,608	45,918	56,859	51,441	53,629
Average attendances	53	50	48	54	45	44

Fifteen Centres, seven of which are in Council owned clinics, are now provided in the town permitting twenty-four sessions weekly. Immunisations are carried out at all Centres.

The continued popularity of the child Welfare Centre is demonstrated by the fact that more than 84% (2,928) of all children born during 1966 were brought to the centre by their parents.

NUMBER OF CONSULTATIONS, WEIGHINGS, ETC., AT CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, DURING THE YEAR 1966

Centre	Number of Sessions	Attendances				Medical Officer's Consultations	
		0–1 year		1–5 years			
		1st	Sub.	1st	Sub.	Under 1 year	1–5 years
Beechwood ...	102	238	2,982	6	559	130	49
Castle Street ...	52	150	2,179	6	371	101	89
Dallow Road ...	99	342	3,806	29	349	89	52
Farley Hill ...	104	109	1,434	4	312	54	81
Gooseberry Hill	102	275	4,012	198	2,462	157	124
High St. Leagrave	104	212	3,089	76	2,119	82	89
Marsh Rd. „	51	157	2,461	7	547	101	82
Lewsey Farm ...	102	321	3,190	204	2,576	78	152
Limbury ...	102	223	2,795	24	388	107	91
Park Street ...	51	90	825	7	180	65	41
Round Green ...	52	168	1,954	9	345	138	67
St. Anne's ...	49	93	1,360	8	367	118	62
Stopsley ...	102	307	3,098	18	382	77	115
Sundon Park ...	104	208	3,536	39	599	62	85
Vauxhall Park ...	51	128	1,592	5	99	60	41
Total ...	1,227	3,021	38,313	640	11,655	1,419	1,220

(*b*) Toddlers' Clinic

The practice of inviting parents to bring their child to the Welfare Centre when he attains his third birthday for consultation with the medical officer, was continued, and of the 1,826 invitations sent out during 1966, 1,059 (58%) of the children attended.

(*c*) Contraceptive Clinics

In April the Borough Council adopted the recommendations contained in Ministry of Health Circular 5/66 to provide a free service at family planning clinics for women to whom pregnancy would be detrimental to health. Before that date all women who attended the Clinic were charged for drugs and requisites.

Attendance is by appointment and only patients referred by medical practitioners attend.

An increased number of sessions was held during 1966 and attendances increased from 2,300 to 2,953.

Clinics are now held as follows:—

Beechwood Health Centre	Weekly
Stopsley Clinic	Fortnightly
Gooseberry Hill Health Centre	Monthly
High Street, Leagrave, Health Centre ...	Monthly
Lewsey Farm Health Centre	Monthly

The following summary shows the details of attendances:—

Clinic	No. of Sessions	New Patients	Subsequent Attendances		Total Attendances
			Patients		
			New	Old	
Beechwood	49	146	537	400	1,083
Stopsley Clinic	22	58	296	170	524
Gooseberry Hill	14	80	207	187	474
High Street, Leagrave	15	83	150	202	435
Lewsey Farm	13	127	92	218	437
Totals ...	113	494	1,282	1,177	2,953

(*d*) Orthopaedic and Ophthalmic Clinics

Children under the age of five years requiring Orthopaedic or Ophthalmic treatment are referred to the ordinary School Clinic sessions.

Orthopaedic Clinic	Under 1 year	1–5 years	Total
No. of New Cases	21	72	93
No. of first attendances	1	38	39
No. of subsequent attendances ...	9	44	53
Total attendances	31	154	185

Classification	*No. of Cases*	*Attendances*
Bow Legs	5	6
Congenital Deformities	6	12
Hernia	17	31
Intoing	23	24
Knock Knees	40	51
Metatarsus Varos	4	6
Over Riding Toe	3	4
Other	37	51
	135	185

Disposal

No. of cases referred for X-ray examination	11
No. of cases referred for admission to hospital ...	10
No. of cases discharged	16

Ophthalmic Clinic	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Total
No. of new cases	23	121	144
No. of first attendances	2	237	239
No. of subsequent attendances ...	—	256	256
Total attendances	25	614	639

	Errors of Refraction and Squint	Other diseases or defects	Prescription for Spectacles
No. of new cases	138	6	24
No. of first attendances	239	—	18
No. of subsequent attendances ...	256	—	25

Twenty-two children were referred to Hospital for advice or treatment.

(*e*) **Dental Clinic**

Expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age continue to attend the ordinary School Clinic sessions for treatment.

During the year a total of 191 patients were seen as follows:—

	No. examined	Treatment commenced	Treatment completed	Treatment Provided					
				Scaling	Fillings	Extractions	Genl. Anaes.	Dentures	Radiography
Expectant and nursing mothers	11	11	8	8	56	17	2	2	2
Children under five ...	180	156	72	2	203	242	114	—	—

(*f*) Audiology Clinic

	Under 1 year	1 - 5 years	Total
No. of new cases	2	16	18
No. of subsequent attendances ...	1	28	29
Total ...	3	44	47

Two children were recommended to have hearing aids.

(*g*) Premature Infants

A premature infant is defined as one weighing 5½ lbs. or less at birth. The term includes, therefore, somewhat small, but healthy babies who require little more than ordinary care and management, and, on the other hand, infants who are so small that they have little chance of surviving however much care they are given.

Between these extremes are infants who, with expert attention, have a good chance of becoming healthy, vigorous babies, but who would probably not survive the ordinary rigours of early life which the normal baby meets without harm.

Special arrangements for the care of premature infants in their homes are made within the midwifery service, and infants who cannot be cared for at home are admitted to hospital.

Premature births which were registered during the year are analysed in the table on page 32 according to place of birth, and birth weight.

Place of birth

Registered Births

Born in Maternity Institutions:—	
(*a*) Under control of North-West Regional Hospital Board	197
Born at home	58
Total	255

REGISTERED PREMATURE INFANTS*
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BIRTH WEIGHT

	2 lb. 3 oz. or less		Over 2 lb. 3 oz. to 3 lb. 4 oz.		Over 3 lb. 4 oz. to 4 lb. 6 oz.		Over 4 lb. 6 oz. to 4 lb. 15 oz.		Over 4 lb. 15 oz. to 5 lb. 8 oz.		All		Total
	D	H	D	H	D	H	D	H	D	H	D	H	
Number	2	8	3	14	6	41	5	53	43	80	59	196	255
Number surviving after 24 hours ...	1	2	2	10	6	38	4	52	43	80	56	182	238
Number surviving after 8 days ...	—	—	2	7	6	34	4	51	43	80	55	172	227
Number surviving at 4 weeks ...	—	—	2	7	5	34	4	50	43	79	54	170	224

* Corrected for inward and outward transfers

D—Domiciliary. H—Hospital.

(*h*) Incidence of Congenital Malformations

In accordance with the requirements of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health information is supplied to the General Register Office concerning congenital defects apparent at birth.

A summary and analysis of the notifications received during 1966 are given below:—

Summary of Notifications

Number of notifications received during year	41
Number of live births included in (i) above	32
Number of still births included in (i) above	9
Total number of malformations notified as apparent at birth	67
Number of children with multiple abnormalities	13

Analysis of Malformation Notified

Code	Defect	Cases
0	*Central nervous system*	
	·1 Anencephalus ...	3
	·4 Hydrocephalus ...	5
	·5 Microcephalus ...	1
	·6 Other defects of brain	2
	·8 Spina bifida	7
	·9 Other defects of spinal cord	1
1	*Eye, Ear*	
	·8 Accessory auricle ...	1
2	*Alimentary System*	
	·1 Cleft lip	3
	·2 Cleft palate	3
	·7 Rectal and anal atresia	1
	·9 Other defects of alimentary system ...	2
3	*Heart and great vessels*	
	·0 Congenital heart diseases N.O.S. ...	1
	·6 Interventricular septal defect ...	1
	·9 Other defects of heart and great vessels ...	1
4	*Respiratory system*	
	·9 Other defects of respiratory system ...	1
5	*Uro-genital system*	
	·6 Hypospadias, Epispadias	3
6	*Limbs*	
	·0 Defects of upper limb N.O.S.	2
	·1 Defects of lower limb N.O.S.	2
	·2 Reduction deformities (ameria hemimelia, etc.)	1
	·4 Syndactyly	1
	·5 Dislocation of hip ...	1
	·6 Talipes	12
	·8 Other defects of hand	3
7	*Other Skeletal*	
	·1 Defects of skull and face	1
8	*Other Systems*	
	·1 Other defects of face and neck	1
	·4 Other defects of skin (including ichthyosis congenita)	1
	·9 Exomphalos omphalocele ...	1
9	*Other malformations*	
	·0 Congenital malformations N.O.S. ...	1
	·1 Multiple malformations N.O.S. ...	2
	·6 Mongolism	1
	·9 Other	1

(*h*) Day Nurseries

The day nursery service in Luton provides accommodation for 125 children of parents who are unable to arrange proper care and supervision of their children during working hours.

The Nurseries at Alder Crescent and Manor Road each accommodate 50 children and they are open Monday to Friday inclusive from 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Stopsley Nursery provides a further 25 places and in addition there are 15 places allocated for the Medical Care Unit which was introduced in 1964. The hours of attendance at this Nursery are from 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Medical Care Unit was established to meet a need for special care for some children under the age of 5 years suffering from a physical handicap, or those mentally or emotionally disturbed or who have a speech or hearing difficulty. The age range of the children in the Unit is from 3–5 years and they attend Monday to Friday inclusive from 9.30 a.m.–3 p.m. All admissions are dependent upon a recommendation from a local authority medical officer and the maximum period of attendance in the first place is six months. After this time the child is seen again by the medical officer and if considered beneficial a further period of attendance may be recommended. In order that there should not be any difficulty in obtaining the parents agreement to the admission of a child the normal scale of fees does not apply to the 15 places set aside for this purpose and parents are asked to pay a minimum charge of 1s. 6d. per day. Similarly, as this Unit takes children from all parts of the town, transport is provided without a charge. During the year 29 children have attended the Unit, 4 of these had speech difficulties, 2 were suffering from various congenital disorders, 6 were mentally handicapped and the remainder admitted because of emotional disturbance or behaviour problems.

The Unit continued to make a valuable contribution to the care of the handicapped child and there has again been a waiting list for places throughout the year.

The admission of all other children to day nurseries is subject to approval by a special Sub-Committee after receiving reports on the applications from the health visitor or other appropriate officers. During 1966 the Sub-Committee considered 157 applications of which 15 were refused. The number of children admitted was 185 and the daily average attendance was 84.

Fees for attendance vary between a minimum 1s. 6d. per day per child to a maximum of 17s. 6d. per day. The charge is based on assessable income remaining after deductions have been made from the gross weekly income of the parents in respect of rent, rates, mortgage repayments, national insurance and fixed personal allowance. Details of fees charged during 1966 appear on page 36.

Attendances	Alder Crescent	Manor Road	Stopsley	Medical Care Unit
No of children on register 1.1.66 ...	37	47	22	13
No. added to register	71	58	40	16
No. removed from register ...	59	60	41	14
No. remaining on register 31.12.66	49	45	21	15
No. of sessions	261	263	263	263
Attendances—0–2 years	1,326	1,438	1,338	—
2–5 years	7,461	8,515	5,423	—
Total attendances ...	8,787	9,953	6,761	—
Average daily attendances ... (Monday–Friday)	33·7	37·8	25·7	—

The following table shows the reasons for admissions to the nurseries during 1966:—

Categories	No. on Register 1.1.66	No. admitted during 1966	No. on Register 31.12.66
Illness of Parents	5	38	16
Debilitated Children	1	7	3
Confinement	3	6	—
Illegitimacy	22	20	26
Children of Widows/Widowers ...	7	8	7
Parents separated	41	62	43
Father in H.M. Forces	—	—	—
Adverse housing conditions	1	—	—
Poor financial circumstances	17	22	10
Other	9	6	10
Medical Care Unit	13	16	15
Total	119	185	130

The following table shows, by categories, the average number of days (Monday to Friday) each child was in the nursery.

Categories	No. of Children	No. of Days	Average number of days
Illness of Parents	43	2,076	48
Debilitated Children	37	3,051	83
Confinement	9	391	43
Illegitimacy	42	5,253	125
Children of Widows/Widowers ...	15	1,476	98
Parents separated	103	7,599	74
Father in H.M. Forces	—	—	—
Adverse housing conditions	1	66	66
Poor financial circumstances	39	3,501	90
Other	15	2,088	139
Total	304	25,501	84

The following table shows the fees charged during 1966.

Assessable Income	Charge per day	Alder Crescent		Manor Road		Stopsley		Total	
		Cases	No. of children	Cases	No. of children	Cases	No. of children	Cases	No. of children
Up to £2 ...	1/6d.	20	38	25	33	48	58	93	129
£2–£3	1/9d.–2/0d.	5	5	6	6	3	3	14	14
£3–£8	2/6d.–7/0d.	38	46	35	55	17	25	90	126
£8–£10 15s. 0d.	7/6d.–12/6d.	10	12	4	8	3	3	17	23
£10 15s. 0d.–£13 5s. 0d. ...	13/0d.–17/6d.	5	7	3	4	1	1	9	12
Totals ...	... ...	78	108	73	106	72	90	223	304

(*i*) Nurseries and Child Minder Regulations Act, 1948

During the year 24 new child minders were registered and 7 registrations were cancelled.

In addition to one private day nursery registered to receive not more than 35 children, there were on the register at the end of the year 48 child minders registered to receive a total of not more than 188 children.

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY

(*a*) Ante-Natal Clinics

(i) *Attendances*—1966

Clinic	No. of Sessions	Midwives' Sessions		G.P.'s Consultations		Totals	
		New Cases	Total Att.	New Cases	Total Att.	New Cases	Total Att.
Dallow Road	51	290	1,020	—	—	290	1,220
Farley Hill	50	169	791	—	—	169	791
Stopsley	104	299	3,035	262	2,081	761	5,116
Gooseberry Hill	104	337	2,215	191	1,468	528	3,683
High Street, Leagrave ...	51	324	1,506	181	1,233	505	2,739
Beechwood	25	140	705	47	284	187	989
Lewsey Farm	52	159	844	37	209	196	1,053
Totals ...	437	1,918	10,116	718	5,275	2,636	15,391

Of the 2,636 cases booked at Ante-natal Clinics, 476 were admitted to Hospital or nursing home, 13 moved to other areas and 8 pregnancies terminated during the year.

(ii) *Blood Samples and Haemoglobin Levels (All Clinics)*

Number of blood samples taken for the *first time* during the pregnancy	1,056
Total number of blood samples taken	1,538
Number of blood samples taken where rhesus antibodies detected ...	1
„ „ rhesus positive cases	862
„ „ rhesus negative cases	194
„ „ patients rhesus factor not available	Nil
„ „ W.R. and Kahn positive cases	Nil

The following tables show the distribution of haemoglobin levels in blood samples taken for the first time in pregnancies occurring in 1966. A level below 80% generally indicates some degree of anaemia; 298 or 28·2% fell below this level.

Haemoglobin level	Number of cases
Under 50%	—
50–54%	—
55–59%	5
60–64%	13
65–69%	25
70–74%	76
75–79%	179
80–84%	292
85–89%	274
90–94%	127
95–99%	44
Over 99%	21
All Groups	1,056

Mean Haemoglobin levels related to period of gestation

Period of gestation at first visit week(s)	No. of patients	Mean Hb. level (per cent)	Per cent of patients with Hb. level below 10·15 g. per 100 m.l. (70%)	Per cent of patients with Hb. level below 8·7 g. per 100 m.l. (60%)
0–12 ...	103	84·4	2·9	—
13–24 ...	737	87·2	3·5	0·3
25–36 ...	181	81	7·7	1·7
Over 36 ...	6	82·8	—	—
Not stated	29	84·2	—	—

(*b*) Domiciliary Midwifery

For the first six months of the year there were 25 midwives on the staff but during the summer and autumn 6 midwives resigned their appointments; 3 of them went abroad and the remaining 3 accepted reservations on health visitor training courses. Nevertheless, recruitment was satisfactory and by the end of the year, 4 of the vacancies had been filled.

Although there was a decrease of 34 in number of total births, the total domiciliary confinements (1,341) was an increase of 50 compared with 1965 and represented 39% of all confinements.

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
No. of Domiciliary Confinements ...	1,178	1,295	1,439	1,427	1,291	1,341
Percentage of Total Confinements ...	43%	43%	44%	43%	37%	39%

Midwives made a total of 33,960 visits to patients during the year. In addition to home confinements attended, the midwives also attended 556 mothers discharged early from hospital, details of which are on page 40.

Of the patients confined at home 1,245 (92·8%) received some form of analgesia. Analgesia was not given in 96 cases for the following reasons.

Precipitate labour	59
Unbooked emergency	1
Refused analgesia	36

Summary of Work of Domiciliary Midwives during 1966

Administration of Analgesia:	Midwife only present at time of delivery of child	Doctor and Midwife present at time of delivery of child	All
Pethidine only	69	40	109
Pethidine and Trilene ...	441	330	771
Trilene only	256	106	362
No analgesia	81	15	96
General analgesia	—	3	3
Total number of deliveries attended	847	494	1,341

Visits

Visits to patients: (*a*) Pre-natal period	9,054		
(*b*) Labour period	3,216		
(*c*) Lying-in-period	21,690		
		———	33,960
Number of maternal deaths			Nil
Number of infantile deaths			3
Midwives Clinics:			
Number of sessions held			437
Attendances made by Patients			15,391
Cases in which Medical Aid was sought			35
Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes:			
Number of Sessions held			153
Attendances made by Patients			1,200

MATERNITY HOSPITAL PATIENTS

Discharged home early after delivery

Duration of Stay after Delivery	1–6 hours	7–12 hours	13–18 hours	19–24 hours	25–30 hours	31–36 hours	37–42 hours	43–48 hours	49–60 hours	61–72 hours	72 hours to 7 days	All
Number of Patients	—	2	7	3	14	29	42	107	117	87	148	556
Per cent of all	—	0·4	1·3	0·5	2·5	5·2	7·6	19·2	21·0	15·7	26·6	100%
	0·4		1·8		7·7		26·8		36·7		26·6	100%
	36·7								63·3			100%

ANALYSIS OF DELIVERIES IN HOSPITAL AND AT HOME BY AGE AND PARITY OF MOTHER

Age Group	Total		Number of previous pregnancies					
			0		1.2.3.		4+	
	Hospital	Home	Hospital	Home	Hospital	Home	Hospital	Home
All Ages	2,102	1,341	797	306	1,003	960	302	75
Under 25 years ...	974	566	565	232	387	329	22	5
25–34 years ...	876	698	207	73	484	574	185	51
35 years and over...	240	77	20	1	126	57	94	19
Not Stated ...	12	—	5	—	6	—	1	—

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES DURING THE YEAR 1966

	Domiciliary Midwives	Maternity Hospital and Extension	Independent Practice	Total
(*a*) Intention to practice	25	45	1	71
(*b*) Intention to cease practice	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Change of address	3	—	—	3
(*d*) Change of name ...	—	2	—	2
(*e*) Sending for medical help	35	—	—	35
(*f*) Stillbirths occurring in practice ...	1	—	—	1
(*g*) Deaths occurring in practice—				
(i) Mothers ...	—	—	—	—
(ii) Infants ...	—	—	—	—
(*h*) Laying out the dead	—	—	—	—
(*i*) Liability to be a source of infection	2	—	—	2

Distribution of Midwives, 31st December, 1966.

(*a*) Domiciliary Midwives—
Whole-time 24
Part-time 1
(*b*) Maternity Hospital and Ext. 39
(*c*) Private Practice (Independent) 1

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

The establishment provides for 34 Health Visitors/School Nurses. The actual number of health visitors on the staff at the end of the year, however, was 12 full-time and 2 part-time health visitors. In addition 17 full-time and 2 part-time State Registered Nurses were employed to supplement the staff of the health visitors.

Two student health visitors completed a course of training for health visitors and 1 student commenced training during the year.

The total of 22,972 home visits to children under the age of 5 years was an increase of more than 2,900 over the figure for the previous year. In addition, 1,187 more children were visited during 1966 than during 1965.

The number of phenistix tests for phenylketonuria carried out by health visitors during the year was 3,132.

SUMMARY OF HOME VISITS

Children under 1 year:	First visits	3,254	
	Re-visits	5,037	
			8,291
Children 1–5 years	First visits	4,732	
	Re-visits	9,949	
			14,681
Expectant mothers	First visits	108	
	Re-visits	128	
			236
Special visits, infectious diseases, etc.			1,891
Non-effective calls			4,948
			30,047

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING SERVICE

The attachment of District Nurses to General Practitioners' practices has been continued and all practices now have a nurse attached.

A total of 15,078 treatments were given by nurses in doctors' surgeries, an increase of 5,324 compared with the previous year. The number of patients receiving treatments increased by 5,106. The number of domiciliary visits is the highest ever recorded during a year and the total of 56,288 shows an increase of 8,271 compared with the previous year.

The establishment of district nurses was increased from 26 to 28 on the 1st April 1966. At the end of the year there were on staff 24 female and 3 male nurses.

NUMBER OF CASES AND VISITS

Type of Case	Number of Cases	Number of Visits
Acute Medical	542	5,311
Chronic Medical ...	1,197	38,883
Surgical	398	10,202
Tuberculosis	14	247
Abortion	3	5
Other	54	1,640
Total	2,208	56,288

CASES ATTENDED BY TYPE, AGE AND SEX

Type	Male						Female						All
	Ages in Years						Ages in Years						
	0–4	5–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	65 +	0–4	5–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	65 +	
Cardio-vascular Lesions	—	1	—	—	13	46	—	—	—	1	15	98	174
Genito-urinary Condition ...	1	1	—	—	7	23	2	1	2	8	6	13	64
Neoplasm	1	—	1	3	15	20	2	—	—	5	29	49	135
Respiratory T.B.	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	13
Surgical T.B.	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	9
Other Respiratory Infections ...	—	3	—	3	4	27	2	1	—	3	14	44	101
Other Infections	—	2	—	1	4	3	5	2	6	11	12	7	53
Gastro-intestinal Disorders ...	3	2	1	7	4	20	7	2	10	17	38	60	171
Preparation for X-ray	—	—	—	7	30	13	1	1	4	24	50	28	158
Post Operative Treatment ...	1	5	4	13	21	19	1	2	6	22	36	31	161
Rheumatism and Arthritis ...	—	—	—	—	3	8	—	1	—	2	25	55	94
Blood Diseases	—	—	—	—	12	29	—	—	11	46	38	95	231
Diabetes	—	—	1	—	4	8	—	1	3	1	10	33	61
Accident and Injuries	8	5	4	3	7	12	7	6	5	6	20	45	128
Senility	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	103	124
Skin Diseases	—	1	2	4	6	10	3	—	3	3	9	18	59
Gynaecology	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	5	23	47
Hemiplegia	—	—	—	—	13	37	—	—	—	1	16	72	139
Ear, Nose and Throat	4	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	4	21	3	2	47
Varicose Ulcers	—	—	—	1	9	17	—	—	—	6	21	57	111
Disorders of Nervous System ...	—	—	—	1	9	6	1	—	2	9	13	19	60
Other Conditions	1	—	2	3	6	10	5	4	4	4	4	25	68
Total	19	23	17	52	173	340	38	24	70	207	367	878	2,208

Particulars of Work of Nurses attached to General Practitioner Groups

Treatment	*No. of patients seen at surgeries*	*Total visits of patients shown in Column* 1
Dressings	2,553	3,098
Injections	2,918	3,470
Immunisations:		
Poliomyelitis	2,483	2,736
Diphtheria, etc.	2,941	3,103
Smallpox	599	666
Sutures removed	760	762
Attendance at minor operations ...	106	106
Other	1,130	1,137

DURATION OF NURSING CARE (Completed cases only)

Type of Cases	7 days or less	8–28 days	1–3 months	3–6 months	Over 6 months	All
Acute Medical ...	372	103	52	8	8	543
Chronic Medical ...	187	183	163	67	141	741
Surgical	110	111	81	14	21	337
Tuberculosis ...	—	2	4	2	1	9
Abortion	2	—	—	—	—	2
Other...	19	12	8	—	—	39
Total ...	690	411	308	91	171	1,671

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination

(*a*) *Smallpox*

Vaccination in the normal way is carried out entirely by the family doctors.

The total of 1,811 primary vaccinations of children under the age of 5 years shows a slight increase over the figure for 1965 (1,649). Nevertheless, the present immunity index (37·7%) for children under the age of 5 years has gradually decreased since 1962 (55%) when outbreaks of smallpox in various parts of the county gave a considerable boost to vaccination generally.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION 1966

	Under 1 year	1 year	2–4 years	5–14 years	15 years and over	Total
Primary vaccination	172	981	493	165	—	1,811
Re-vaccination ...	—	—	11	76	—	87
Totals ...	172	981	504	241	—	1,898

Percentage of Children under five years vaccinated

Year of Birth	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
No. vaccinated ...	123	1,134	1,540	1,671	1,638
% of child population	3·6%	31·9%	44·2%	52·3%	56·8%

(*b*) *Poliomyelitis*

There was an increase in the number of persons vaccinated against poliomyelitis, the total of 4,690 being over 900 more than the figure for the previous year. Of the total who did receive protection, 4,192 were children under the age of 5 years, 921 more than in 1965.

During recent years, those attending for vaccination against poliomyelitis have been almost entirely children under the age of 5 years. Of the 16,364 persons who have been protected since 1963, only 911 have been over the age of 15 years.

Age Groups	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–40 years	Total
Number of persons who received 2 or more doses during 1966 ...	962	3,230	294	204	4,690

It is estimated that 80·7% of all children under the age of 15 years and 77·4% of all persons between the age of 15 and 25 years have received protection.

Age at 31.12.66	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5–9 years	10–14 years	15–25 years	26–40 years	TOTAL
No. of persons who have received two or more doses	962	2,280	3,399	3,151	2,891	10,723	10,274	15,066	11,131	59,877
Estimated population	17,250					11,344	13,088	19,474	33,141	94,297
Percentage ...	73·5%					94·5%	78·5%	77·4%	33·6%	63·5%

Immunisation

There was only a slight increase in the number of children who received primary immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough, but the number receiving re-inforcing injections showed an increase of nearly 1,400 compared with 1965.

The percentage of children under school age who have received protection against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough may be considered satisfactory, 89% of children between 1–4 years of age having completed a full course of immunisation.

The following table shows details of the immunisations carried out during the year.

No. of immunisation sessions held at clinics		177
No. of children immunised at clinics		
Diphtheria only	23	
Diphtheria and Tetanus	124	
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	—	
Whooping Cough only	—	
Triple Antigen	1,561	
		1,708
No. of children immunised by general practitioners		
Diphtheria only	4	
Diphtheria and Tetanus	6	
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	2	
Whooping Cough only...	—	
Triple Antigen	1,567	
Quadruple Antigen	6	
		1,585
Total number of children protected against Diphtheria		3,293
Total number of children protected against Whooping Cough ...		3,136
Total number of children protected against Tetanus		3,264
No. of re-inforcing sessions held at schools		23
No. of re-inforcing courses at clinics		854
No. of re-inforcing courses at schools		1,446
No. of re-inforcing courses by general practitioners		900
Total number of re-inforcing courses		3,200

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION 1966

Children born in years	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1957–61	1952–56	TOTAL
Primary Courses ...	908	1,855	196	67	67	137	63	3,293
Reinforcing Courses	—	67	92	26	15	1,962	1,038	3,200

Percentage of child population who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1966.

Age group	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5–14 years	Total under 15
Estimated percentage immunised ...	26·6%	89·0%	85·4%	82·4%

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNITY INDEX

Age on 31.12.66 (i.e. born in year)	Under 1 1966	1–4 1962–1965	5–9 1957–1961	10–14 1952–1956	Total Under 15
A. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1962–1966 ...	908	12,469	8,410	6,548	28,335
B. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1961 or earlier ...	—	—	2,598	3,320	5,918
C. Estimated mid-year child population	3,523	13,727	24,432		41,682
Immunity index 100 A/C ...	26·6%	89·0%	61·3%		67·9%

SECTION 27—AMBULANCE SERVICE

The staff establishment for the Ambulance Service was amended during the year by the addition of 3 driver/attendants. The establishment now provides for an Ambulance Officer, 2 Controllers and 28 driver/attendants.

The vehicle fleet was increased by 1 additional ambulance, and 2 vehicles were replaced during the year. The fleet now consists of 9 ambulances, 2 coaches for sitting patients, 1 dual purpose vehicle and 1 car for sitting cases.

The Hospital Car service is operated by arrangement with the British Red Cross Society.

It is the second full year that the Borough Council has been responsible for the administration of the Ambulance Service and statistics show that on average, 82 patients were transported each day, an increase of almost 8% compared with the previous year. Accident casualities totalled over 10 per day.

SUMMARY OF CASES AND MILEAGE 1966

Quarter Ended	Accident		Sickness		Totals		All Cases	Mileage
	Str.	S.	Str.	S.	Str.	S.		
March	547	430	1,289	5,019	1,836	5,449	7,285	41,229
June	567	414	1,258	5,460	1,825	5,874	7,699	41,445
September	439	378	1,090	5,488	1,529	5,866	7,395	40,939
December	562	419	1,167	5,691	1,729	6,110	7,839	44,660
Totals ...	2,115	1,641	4,804	21,658	6,919	23,299	30,218	168,273

SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

(*a*) Sick-Room Appliances

Nursing requisites and sick room appliances are available through the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society and during the year 194 articles of equipment were issued.

A small deposit is usually required for each appliance on loan but the amount is refunded on return. The local health authority makes a grant to the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society for the replenishment and maintenance of the equipment.

(*b*) Provision of Incontinence Pads

In accordance with the suggestion contained in Ministry of Health Circular 14/63, a scheme for providing incontinence pads has been in operation since January 1964.

Where relatives collect the pads, issue is made on the recommendation of the family doctor, but usually the pads are distributed through the domiciliary nursing service when the district nurse makes her routine visit to the patient. No charge is made for the service.

During the year 26,800 pads were issued compared with 16,800 for the previous year.

(*c*) Tuberculosis After-Care

One health visitor is responsible for the after-care of tuberculous patients and works under the direction of the Physician-in-Charge of the Luton Chest Clinic. Her duties include visiting patients in their own homes, advising on

the prevention of spread of infection, making arrangements for examination of contacts and reporting on the environmental and economic conditions.

The local health authority's scheme provides for extra nourishment (two pints of milk per day, and three eggs per week) to be given to patients in necessitous circumstances. Thirteen patients have received milk and eggs.

(*d*) B.C.G. Vaccination

Since 1957, facilities have been afforded to children as they attained their thirteenth birthday to be vaccinated against tuberculosis. During 1966, 1,023 children were protected, and 116 positive reactors referred to the Chest Clinic for investigation. Further details are contained in the School Health Section of the Report on page 131.

In addition to the above, 87 children under the age of 13 were tuberculin tested, and a further 218 children aged 14 and over were X-rayed following the ascertainment of an active case of respiratory tuberculosis at a school.

(*e*) Chiropody Service

The scheme provides for the treatment of expectant mothers, handicapped persons and aged persons. The majority of patients, however, fall into the last group. Normally, six treatments per year are permitted under the scheme, but additional treatments, as necessary, are left to the discretion of the chiropodist. Where patients are housebound, treatments are given in the patient's home. Patients are also permitted to attend the chiropodist of their choice.

The following details show how the scheme has developed over recent years:

	No. of Patients	*No. of Treatments*
1963	574	2,430
1964	1,259	5,220
1965	1,806	11,428
1966	2,256	13,672

(*f*) Occupational Therapy

Due to the inability to recruit Occupational Therapists this service has been run at and from the Dallow Road Centre (see page 63).

(*g*) Cervical Cytology

The Council's proposal to establish a service for the prevention or early detection of cancer of the cervix was approved by the Minister of Health in May, 1966.

There was an immediate response to advertisement in the local press and in the first month over 1,000 women registered for the service.

Clinics commenced in July, and at the outset sessions were held weekly with one medical officer in attendance. Owing to the large number of women who registered, however, the number of medical officers attending at sessions was increased to two or three per week. By the end of the year 54 medical officer sessions had been held, as follows:

Centre	*No. of Clinic Sessions*	*No. of Medical Officer Sessions*	*Attendances*
Farley Hill	4	9	182
Gooseberry Hill	7	16	282
High Street, Leagrave ...	6	13	235
Lewsey Farm	4	8	161
Stopsley	4	8	155
Total	25	54	1,015

One case was reported as positive. At the end of the year 1,285 women were awaiting appointments.

The table on page 50 overleaf sets out details of those women who attended during the year.

SECTION 29—DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

There has been considerable expansion of the Home Help Service during the year, the total of 165,140 hours assistance provided during 1966 being 43,677 hours (34·8%) more than in the previous year. Over 40,000 hours of the additional assistance was provided to aged persons, who received more than 134,582 (81%) of the total hours provided to all households.

The total of 1,418 households who received assistance is the highest assisted in any one year, and is an increase of 249 compared with the previous year. The number of aged persons receiving assistance increased from 778 to 967; there was also an increase of 63 in the number of maternity cases who received assistance. Of the 1,418 cases assisted only 296 paid full cost for the service.

The assistance provided is equivalent to 105 home helps working a 30 hour week for 52 weeks.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

Persons Attending for Investigation by Age and Social Class

Attendances	Single		Widowed or Divorced		Husband Retired		Social Class Classification										Total	
							1		2		3		4		5			
	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat
Ages																		
Under 35 years ...	3	—					16	—	31	—	172	1	51	—	13	—	286	1
% of age group ...	1·0%						5·5%		11·1%		60·1%		17·8%		4·5%		100%	
35 years and over	10	—	28	—	9	1	41	1	105	1	381	4	133	1*	22	—	729	8
% of age group ...	1·4%		3·8%		1·2%		5·6%		14·4%		52·3%		18·3%		3·0%		100%	
All	13	—	28	—	9	1	57	1	136	1	553	5	184	1	35	—	1,015	9
% of Total ...	1·2%	1·3%	2·5%	2·8%	0·6%	0·9%	5·4%	5·6%	14·3%	13·4%	55·1%	54·5%	16·9%	18·1%	4·0%	3·4%	100%	

* Positive.

The following table shows the demands made on the service during recent years:—

Year	Preg. and Conf.		Tub.		Chron. Illness		Hosp. or Ex-Hosp.		Emerg. Illness		Aged Persons		Total	
	*C	*H	C	H	C	H	C	H	C	H	C	H	C	H
1962	231	10,256	1	30	49	7,490	56	2,381	97	3,881	587	85,626	1,021	109,664
1963	229	8,443	–	–	47	6,508	61	2,669	100	3,616	653	88,082	1,090	109,318
1964	234	7,924	–	–	71	11,539	60	3,006	101	3,172	691	94,124	1,157	119,765
1965	174	5,933	2	222	40	7,549	60	4,841	115	9,378	778	94,540	1,169	122,463
1966	237	6,182	2	486	46	7,555	80	9,070	86	7,265	967	134,582	1,418	165,140

*C = Cases * H = Hours

Cases being served at beginning of 1966 ...	682
Cases commenced during year	736
Cases discontinued during year	654
Cases being served at end of 1966	764

AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED WEEKLY

Type of Case	Up to 8 hours	8–12 hours	12–20 hours	20–30 hours	Over 30 hours	Total	% of Whole
Pregnancy and Confinement	17	30	134	25	31	237	16·77
Tuberculosis	—	2	—	—	—	2	0·2
Chronic Illness	33	9	4	—	—	46	3·3
Hospital, or Ex-Hospital ...	61	12	4	2	1	80	5·6
Emergency, or other Illness	61	11	12	2	—	86	6·0
Aged Persons	826	111	28	2	—	967	68·2
Total	998	175	182	31	32	1,418	—
Percentage of whole ...	70·4	12·3	12·8	2·2	2·3	—	100

LENGTH OF TIME ASSISTANCE PROVIDED

Type of Case	Up to 4 weeks	1–3 months	3–6 months	6–12 months	Over 12 months	Total
Pregnancy and Confinement	232	5	—	—	—	237
Tuberculosis	—	1	1	—	—	2
Chronic Illness	5	8	4	10	19	46
Hospital, or Ex-Hospital ...	24	23	12	11	10	80
Emergency, or Other Illness	38	21	9	7	11	86
Aged Persons	60	83	80	152	592	967
Total	359	141	106	180	632	1,418
Percentage of whole ...	25·3	9·9	7·5	12·7	44·6	100

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE PER CASE

Type of Case	No. of Cases	Total No. of Weeks Assistance	Average Duration of Assistance	Total No. of Hours Assistance	Average Weekly Assistance
Pregnancy and Confinement	237	415	1·7 weeks	6,182	14·9 hours
Tuberculosis ...	2	66	33·0 weeks	486	7·4 hours
Chronic Illness	46	1,502	32·7 weeks	7,555	5·0 hours
Hospital or Ex-Hospital ...	80	1,275	15·9 weeks	9,070	7·1 hours
Emergency or other Illness	86	1,347	15·7 weeks	7,265	5·4 hours
Aged Persons	967	33,646	34·8 weeks	134,582	4·0 hours
Total ...	1,418	38,251	26·9 weeks	165,140	4·3 hours

INCOME GROUPS

Gross Income	Up to 8 hrs.			8–12 hrs.			12–20 hrs.			20–30 hrs.			Over 30 hrs.			Total
	Free	Assd.	Full rate	Free	Assd.	Full rate	Free	Assd.	Full rate	Free	Assd.	Full rate	Free	Assd.	Full rate	
Pensions, etc.	517	36	1	48	1	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	621
Under £6 ...																
£6–£7 ...	78	62	1	13	5	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	165
£7–£9 ...	55	63	2	8	7	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141
£9–£10 ...	11	27	—	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
£10 and over	5	24	1	2	2	—	4	4	—	—	2	—	3	9	21	77
Income not disclosed	—	—	186	—	—	46	—	—	123	—	—	15	—	—	—	370
Total ...	666	212	191	73	18	46	28	11	123	—	2	15	3	9	21	1,418

Number of Home Helps employed at end of year:

Full-time (over 30 hours) ... 35

Part-time ... ... 151 Total 186

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Under the Mental Health Act, 1959, Mental Welfare Officers not only carry out their statutory duties but also offer a social case work service to mentally disordered patients and their families. A 24 hour service is maintained and there is always a Mental Welfare Officer on stand by duty to deal with emergency situations.

There is close co-operation with the County Council's Mental Health Service in South Bedfordshire and the two services share an out of office hours emergency duty rota and co-operate in the training of mentally handicapped children and adults.

Mental Welfare Staff

The establishment provides for a Chief Mental Welfare Officer, one Senior Mental Welfare Officer, five Mental Welfare Officers and a Welfare Assistant. One officer resigned and two others joined the service in September. One post remained vacant at the end of the year.

During the year one officer successfully completed a two year full time training course and was awarded the Certificate in Social Work. One newly appointed Mental Welfare Officer and the Welfare Assistant attend, on one day per week, an in-service training course arranged by Bedfordshire County Council.

Mental Illness

It was not to be expected that the marked increase in the number of cases referred in 1965 would be repeated in 1966. Nevertheless there was an increase of 35 cases (6·6%) referred mainly by family doctors and hospitals. There were 91 patients over the age of 70 years referred during the year. This figure is more than in 1965 and is also the highest number yet recorded. Thirty-four patients were admitted to a psychiatric hospital.

TABLE I

Referred by	Mental Illness
Medical Practitioner	240
Relatives	46
Hospitals	147
Police	33
Patients	26
Local Authority Departments ...	37
Probation Officers	8
Other Sources	24
Total	561

TABLE II

Mental Disorder—For The Year Ended 31st December, 1966

Category of Disorder	Cases Referred During Period			Action Taken												Under Community Care At End of Period					
				Compulsorily				Without Compulsion													
					Admitted to Hospital																
	Old	New	Total	Admitted to Guardianship	For Observation Emergency (S.29)	For Observation (S.25)	For Treatment (S.26)	Informally	Referred to Out Patient Clinic	Placed Under Community Care	Other Action	Total				Under Guardianship	On Leave from Hospital	Under Other Community Care	Total		
Sex	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F				M F	M F	M F	M F		
Mental Illness	115 139	125 182	240 321	— —	16 12	23 17	4 1	73 64	55 60	43 99	59 97	273 350				— —	— —	36 87	36 87		
Psychopathy ...	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —				— —	— —	— —	— —		
Subnormality	4 6	17 14	21 20	— —	— 1	— —	— —	2 1	— —	17 18	2 —	21 20				1 —	— —	124 117	125 117		
Severe Subnormality	3 2	8 8	11 10	— —	— —	— —	1 —	2 1	— —	8 7	— 2	11 10				5 4	— —	— —	5 4		
	122 147	150 204	272 351	— —	16 13	23 17	5 1	77 66	55 60	68 124	61 99	305 380				6 4	— —	160 204	166 208		
TOTALS ...	269	354	623	—	29	40	6	143	115	192	160	685				10	—	364	374		

TABLE III

SEX/AGE DISTRIBUTION—MENTAL ILLNESS REFERRALS

	Age							Total
	Under 21	21–30	31–40	41–50	51–60	61–70	71 and Over	
Males	14	54	49	44	29	16	34	240
Females	16	57	59	52	42	38	57	321
Totals	30	111	108	96	71	54	91	561

At the end of the year there were 19 fewer cases receiving community care than at the end of 1965, but taking the year as a whole there was an increase of 32% in the number placed under community care.

The number of emergency hospital admissions (Section 29) was reduced from 41 to 29 and there was an almost corresponding increase in admissions for observation (Section 25) whilst only 6 patients entered hospital under Section 26 (long term).

There was a slight reduction in the number of patients admitted to hospital informally and referred to Out Patient Clinics by Mental Welfare Officers.

MENTAL HANDICAP

More cases of mental handicap were referred during the year than in any previous year (Table IV). The total of 62, is an increase of 47% above the figure for 1965, but this only means that more cases became known to the service during the year since subnormality is not diagnosed nor reported to the Local Health Authority, at a specific age.

TABLE IV

MENTAL SUBNORMALITY—SOURCE OF CASES

Referred by	Mental Subnormality and Severe Subnormality
Medical Practitioner	5
Relatives	4
Hospitals	10
Police	3
Patients	3
Local Authority Departments ...	28
Probation Officers	1
Other Sources	8
Total	62

TABLE V

SEX/AGE DISTRIBUTION—SUBNORMAL AND SEVERELY SUBNORMAL CASES REFERRED

	Age			Total
	Under 7 years	7–15 years	16 years and upwards	
Males ...	8	6	18	32
Females ...	7	5	18	30
Totals ...	15	11	36	62

Eight patients were admitted to hospital, six informally, one under Section 26 (long term) and one under Section 29 (emergency). At the end of the year seven cases were waiting for hospital beds.

Short term placements were found for 22 patients in hospital and two in voluntary Societies' establishments to allow their families to take a holiday.

There are ten cases under Guardianship, four in Luton and six in care of the Guardianship Society, Brighton.

Of the 161 mentally handicapped persons over 16 years of age under Community Care at the end of the year approximately 28% were remuneratively employed.

TABLE VI

SUBNORMALS AND SEVERELY SUBNORMALS AGED 16+ EMPLOYED AT 31.12.65

Males			Females			Total		
Under C.C	Working	% Working	Under C.C	Working	% Working	Under C.C	Working	% Working
78	27	34·6	83	18	21·6	161	45	27·9

TRAINING

The training of mentally handicapped children is undertaken by Bedfordshire County Council at the Junior Training Centre, Dunstable. It is understood that additional classrooms are to be added in the near future and when these are available those children shown in the following table as waiting for places should be admitted to the Centre.

TABLE VII

	Under 16		
	M	F	T
Attending Ridgeway Avenue ...	21	16	37
Waiting Junior Training ...	6	6	12
Total Need	27	22	49

The County Borough Council provides training facilities for Adult mentally handicapped persons residing in South Bedfordshire.

TABLE VIII

ADULT TRAINING CENTRE—TRAINEES ATTENDING AT

31ST DECEMBER, 1966

	Male	Female	Total
Luton	27	27	54
Beds. C.C. ...	15	14	29
Total	42	41	83

VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

There are in Luton four voluntary associations giving valuable help to mentally disordered persons and their families.

1. Luton Society for Mentally Handicapped Children runs a creche on two mornings per week, provides annual Christmas parties and summer outings for children and adults and holds regular meetings for parents.

2. The Catholic Handicapped Children's Fellowship provides parties and a weekly club for the handicapped including mentally handicapped.

The National organizations of both these bodies offer long term and short term care at hostels and homes in various parts of the country.

3. The 21 Club holds a weekly club night for mentally handicapped persons of 12 years of age and over.

4. "Outlook", a club for the mentally ill holds a fortnightly club night at the Alban Neve Centre in Old Bedford Road and also organizes outings during the summer months.

All four organizations are used and highly valued by the Mental Health Service.

WELFARE SERVICES



WELFARE SERVICES

The establishment of the Welfare Services Section provides for a Chief Welfare Office, 1 Senior Welfare Officer, 5 Social Welfare Officers, 2 Social Welfare Officers of the Blind, 2 Welfare Assistants and 1 Welfare Organiser. One Social Welfare Officer is at present in her first year and a Welfare Assistant in her second year of training for the Certificate in Social Work.

Residential Accommodation

Accommodation is provided by Local Authorities under Section 21 (a) of the National Assistance Act 1948 and by Voluntary Organisations under Section 26 of the same Act "for persons who by reason of age, infirmity or any other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them."

The accommodation in Luton consists of two adapted homes, Rookwood (39 beds) and The Mount (25 beds), a purpose-built home, Westlea (41 beds) and a short stay home, 27 Studley Road (7 beds), a total of 112 beds. There were at the end of the year 96 Luton residents in Bedfordshire County Council Homes and 21 in other local authority and voluntary organisation Homes. The short stay home became available in July, 1966, and has provided a really useful service. Because of pressure for permanent stay beds it was at the end of the year acting as a reception centre for permanent stay cases.

Day Centre

A Day Centre for old people commenced on 26th April, 1966, in premises adapted by the Corporation at Woodland Avenue, Luton. The Centre, which has a seating capacity of approximately 80, is open four afternoons each week. It has become extremely popular and there was a waiting list for membership at the end of the year.

At 31st December 1966, 224 Luton residents were in the following Homes:

Homes	Male	Female	Total
Westlea, Luton	14	25	39
The Mount, Luton	10	14	24
Rookwood, Luton	13	25	38
Studley Road	—	6	6
The Chilterns, Dunstable ...	5	11	16
Caddington Hall	—	24	24
Parkside, Kempston	—	1	1
The Cedars, Ampthill ...	1	15	16
Waverley House, Bedford ...	1	3	4
Russell House, Bedford ...	—	1	1
The Limes, Biggleswade ...	2	9	11
Pirton Hall, Shillington ...	1	1	2
St. Margaret's, Streatley ...	20	—	20
Rivermead, Kempston ...	—	1	1
Other Homes	8	13	21
Totals ...	75	149	224

During the year 43 people were admitted to residential accommodation. The following table shows age groups and living conditions prior to admission.

Age	Living Alone		With Relatives		In Hospital		In Lodgings		Trans-fers		Private Home		Has Lodgers		With Friends		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
-64	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
65–69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70–74	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
75–79	—	3	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	11
80–84	1	1	—	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
85–89	3	4	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	13
90–94	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Over 94	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals	5	12	2	11	2	4	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	43

At the end of the year 91 people remained on the waiting list for permanent admission to a suitable home, in circumstances and age groups as shown in the table below.

Age	Living Alone		Boarders		Hospital		Private Home		Relatives		Council Home		Lodgings		Total
-64	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
65–69	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
70–74	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	4	—	13
75–79	—	10	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	—	1	2	—	28
80–84	3	8	—	2	—	2	2	1	1	8	—	—	2	1	30
85–89	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	11
90–94	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	6
Totals	5	24	—	4	2	6	3	4	4	26	1	1	8	3	91

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

(*a*) General Classes

During the year 87 patients were added to the register of handicapped persons and 54 cases removed; at the end of the year there remained 436 persons on the register, an increase of 33 as compared with the previous year.

TOTAL REGISTRATIONS—ANALYSIS OF DISABILITIES

	Under 16		16–29		30–49		50–64		65 or over		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1. Amputation	—	—	2	—	11	1	8	2	10	5	39
2. Arthritis or Rheumatism ...	—	—	—	—	3	9	6	19	17	59	113
3. Congenital malformations ...	3	5	5	6	3	5	1	3	2	—	33
4. Diseases of digestive and genito-urinary systems	—	—	—	2	4	3	21	1	11	6	48
5. Injuries of head, thorax and abdomen	2	—	2	—	8	3	10	4	8	8	45
6. Organic nervous diseases ...	1	—	9	8	18	15	31	24	17	12	135
7. Neuroses, psyehoses, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
8. Tubereulosis (Respiratory) ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	2	—	9
9. Tubereulosis (Non-respiratory)	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	4
10. Diseases and injuries not speeified above	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	4	—	7
Totals ...	6	5	19	17	49	38	82	55	73	92	436

AGE GROUPS

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0–15	6	5	11
16–29	19	17	36
30–49	49	38	87
50–64	82	55	137
65 and over	73	92	165
Totals ...	229	207	436

Handicapped persons are referred from many sources. Enquiries are made by disabled persons themselves, by relatives and neighbours and a few by hospitals and general medical practitioners. Another source is the organisation founded to help sufferers from a particular handicap.

NEW REGISTRATIONS 1966—ANALYSIS OF DISABILITIES

	Under 16		16–29		30–49		50–64		65 or over		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1. Amputation	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	2	2	8
2. Arthritis or Rheumatism ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	19	27
3. Congenital malformations ...	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
4. Diseases of digestive, and genito-urinary systems	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	6	4	16
5. Injuries of head, thorax and abdomen	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	3	4	14
6. Organic nervous diseases ...	—	—	2	—	2	2	2	2	3	3	16
7. Neuroses, psychoses, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Tubereulosis (Respiratory) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis (Non-respiratory)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Diseases and injuries not speeified	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Totals	1	2	2	1	6	4	15	6	18	32	87

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

Employment Conditions	Total
Working or looking for Work ...	105
Working at LUDUN	18
Capable of Home Work or Occupational Therapy	59
Not capable or available for any form of Employment	254
Total ...	436

For the severely handicapped, unable to work or get about, life is entirely confined within four walls and the need for a holiday break both for them and their relatives has become more and more apparent and during the year 17 severely handicapped persons together with their families or parents were given holidays.

Living Conditions	Total
Living with family	358
Living alone	56
In lodgings	9
Hospital/Residential care	13
Total ...	436

DALLOW ROAD CENTRE

The Centre was opened in June, 1966, and at the start 35 persons of all ages attended. The number has now grown to 73 and already 3 of these have been found suitable employment in open Industry.

The Centre is open five days per week and the patients can attend as often as they like and indulge in work or play therapy. Light work is done for various firms in Luton and the workers receive a small remuneration which is governed by their output and the limits imposed by the authority making payment to the patients by way of allowances, benefits and pensions. There is a canteen at the centre where a mid-day meal is obtainable and where social events are held. In addition, several outings were arranged during the year culminating in a week's holiday at the seaside. Transport is provided daily for the non-ambulant patients, two of the vehicles being specially designed and having electric tail lifts for wheel chair cases, etc.

At Christmas a dinner and social was held at the Centre and thanks must be expressed to St. Margaret's Church for inviting the handicapped persons to a tea and carol recital at that church. Additional services such as shaving, hairdressing and bathing both at the Centre and in their own homes have now been provided. Visiting of patients unable to attend the centre is also being done.

Appreciation must be expressed for the continued support received from the Social Welfare Officers, the officials of the Ministries of Social Security and Labour and especially from the various Factory Managers in and around Luton.

(*b*) Deaf and Dumb

The St. Albans Diocesan Association for the Deaf act as agents for the Council in providing Welfare Services for this class of handicapped person.

The Alban Neve Centre for the Deaf in Old Bedford Road, Luton provides social and recreational facilities for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing and in the Chapel of St. Marks attached to the Centre, regular weekly services are held.

It is pleasing to record that at the end of the year, all deaf of employable age in the Borough were in employment.

		under 16	16–64	65 and over	Total
Deaf with speech	M	26	10	3	39
	F	24	17	6	47
Deaf without speech	M	—	17	2	19
	F	—	17	1	18
Hard of Hearing	M	—	8	1	9
	F	—	6	—	6
Totals ...		50	75	13	138

BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED

(*a*) Blind Persons

The number of new registrations during the year totalled 16, 10 males and 6 females, 14 of whom were aged 60 years or over. The total number of blind persons on the register at the end of the year was 103 males and 111 females (Table 1), an overall decrease of 4.

Of the 41 persons in employment, 7 were in Special Workshops and 2 were employed as Home Workers. Twenty-five persons were registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

The occupations followed by blind persons in employment is set out in Table II.

The weekly social club for the blind has continued throughout the year on one afternoon a week and most weeks the number attending has been nearly 50.

At the end of the year 5 children were attending special schools for the blind and one boy left school during the year.

(*b*) Partially Sighted Persons

There were 17 new registrations during the year and at the end of the year the total number on the register was 85, 30 males and 55 females (Table VI), an increase of 8 over the previous year's total.

Twelve persons were employed and 5 were registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

Five children were attending special schools and 5 others were attending other schools.

TABLE I ANALYSIS OF REGISTERED BLIND PERSONS BY AGE GROUPS

Classification	Age Group																								Total	
	0–4		5–15		16–20		21–29		30–39		40–49		50–59		60–64		65–69		70–79		80–89		90 and over			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. **All registered blind persons**	1	1	6	3	2	—	4	—	6	4	11	8	12	11	13	6	10	9	19	27	16	34	3	8	103	111
2. **Employment and Training**																										
(a) Employed in workshops for the Blind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
(b) As Approved Home Workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
(c) Employed under normal conditions	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	1	5	2	8	—	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	3
(d) Undergoing training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(e) Not employed	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	5	3	2	10	5	6	8	9	19	27	16	34	3	8	62	99
(f) At school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. **Children** ...																										
(a) At home	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
(b) Home for Blind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Attending special school for Blind	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
(d) In Hospital for Mentally Subnormal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—

TABLE II ANALYSIS OF OCCUPATIONS OF BLIND PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT

Occupation	Number
Professional Technical and Managerial ...	2
Typists and Telephone Operators ...	3
Street Vendors	1
Machine Tool Operators	5
Fitters and Assemblers	6
Viewers, Inspectors, Testers	5
Packers, Storekeepers	8
Knitters, Weavers	1
Chair seaters	1
Piano Tuners	2
Labourers	2
Canteen Workers	3
Miscellaneous Workers	2
Total	41

TABLE III

	Male	Female	Total
Blind Persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944	19	6	25

TABLE IV BLIND PERSONS WITH OTHER DISABILITIES

Disability	Male	Female	Total
Mentally ill	—	—	—
Mentally Sub-normal	3	4	7
Physically Defective	6	4	10
Deaf without speech	—	1	1
Deaf with speech	2	2	4
Hard of hearing	10	6	16
Mentally ill and Hard of Hearing	—	1	1
Mentally Sub-normal and Physically Defective ...	2	—	2
Mentally Sub-normal and Hard of Hearing ...	1	—	1
Physically Defective and Hard of Hearing ...	—	1	1
Mentally Sub-normal Physically Defective and Deaf with Speech	1	—	1
Totals	25	19	44

TABLE VI PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0–4	—	—	—
5–15	5	5	10
16–20	—	—	—
21–49	10	5	15
50–64	1	6	7
65 and over	14	39	53
Totals	30	55	85

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

GENERAL

The area of the County Borough is 10,695 acres and the estimated population 152,560. The surface is undulating, the town having been built substantially in a valley in the Chiltern Hills, usually described as the "Lee Gap". The surface level varies from some 330 feet above sea level to a little more than 600 feet above sea level.

The principal industries are the manufacture of private and commercial motor vehicles and associated trades, ball bearings, chemicals, gas and electric refrigerators and hats.

Meteorology.—The Borough Engineer as the Corporation's Meteorological Officer has supplied the following information which was recorded at the weather station sited at the Airport:—

Sunshine.—1,320·16 hours of sunshine were recorded, the sunniest day being 13th July, 1966, when 14·1 hours were recorded.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall recorded was 25·26 inches, the wettest day being 29th August, 1966, when 1·75 inches of rain were recorded.

Temperatures.—The maximum temperature was 31·4 °C., recorded on 19th August, 1966, and the minimum temperature was −11·4 °C., recorded on 19th January, 1966.

Wind.—The prevailing wind was South-South-West.

WATER SUPPLY

The following information has been kindly supplied by the Engineer and Manager to the Luton Water Company.

	Million Gallons	
	1965	*1966*
1. Total consumption—County Borough of Luton	2,970	2,940
2. Unmetered consumption—County Borough of Luton	2,011	2,041
3. Metered consumption—County Borough of Luton	959	899
4. Average Chlorination Rate	0·25 p.p.m.	0·25 p.p.m.

Based upon Registrar General's population for County Borough of Luton of 152,560 at mid-1966, the above figures represent an average daily

consumption per capita as under (1965 figures for Borough of Luton in parentheses):—

	gallons per head per day
Domestic and unmetered trade purposes	36·65 (36·55)
Metered trade purposes	16·14 (17·44)
Total	52·79 (53·99)

The Statutory Area of the Luton Water Company comprises the County Borough of Luton, the Borough of Dunstable, the southern part of the Luton Rural District, and the northern part of Hemel Hempstead Rural District. The Statutory Area is approximately 73½ square miles in extent, with an estimated population of 210,900 as at Mid-1966.

Additionally a small bulk supply is afforded by the Company to the Bedfordshire Water Board (Streatley) of 18,000 gallons per day.

For all purposes in the whole of its Statutory Area the Company's average output was 11·48 million gallons per day.

Resources

Stage 1 of the Grafham Water source of supply became available in the summer of 1966, and the first supplies were taken into Luton on 4th July. The area supplied has been gradually extended and at the end of the year a daily quantity varying between 2½ and 3 million gallons is being taken from this source. Luton's entitlement under Stage 1 of this scheme is 7½ million gallons per day and its availability assures Luton's water supply for several years to come. With the introduction of Ouse water it has been possible to reduce the over pumping of local resources which has been necessary for the past few years.

Distribution

During 1966 some 2·83 miles of distribution mains have been laid within the County Borough as follows:—

Hockwell Ring
Catsbrook Road
Kinross Crescent
Dawlish Road
Waldeck Road
Dallow Road
Tophill Estate
Calverton Road
Trowbridge Gardens
Grampian Way
Ashwell Avenue
Sutton Gardens
Edgewood Estate
Marsh Farm
Toddington Road
Lewsey Farm Estate

Sampling of Water

Each source of supply is analysed bacteriologically by the Local Public Health Laboratory Service at weekly intervals, the Public Analyst making a more comprehensive analysis of each source at monthly intervals.

Plumbo-Solvency

Although chalk waters of the type supplied by the Company are not usually plumbo-solvent, tests indicate that the water may be very slightly plumbo-solvent. For this reason no lead service pipes are installed and the Water Company advises that materials other than lead be used for supply pipes.

The following is a copy of the Public Analyst's latest report on the mains supply submitted by the Luton Water Company on 14th December, 1966:—

No. 271/15	Crescent Road Chalk, Unchlorinated (chemical)
No. 271/1	Crescent Road Chalk, No. 6 Well, Unchlorinated (bacteriological)
No. 271/2	Crescent Road, No. 6 Well, Chlorinated (bacteriological)
No. 271/17	Runley Wood, Greensand, Unchlorinated (chemical)
No. 271/4	Runley Wood, Greensand Raw No. 1, Unchlorinated (bacteriological)
No. 271/5	Runley Wood, Greensand Raw No. 2, Unchlorinated (bacteriological)
No. 272/24	Ouse supply, River, Chlorinated (chemical)
No. 272/14	Ouse supply, River, Chlorinated (bacteriological)

Chemical Analysis

	Parts per 100,000		
	No. 271/15	*No.* 271/17	*No.* 272/24
Free Ammonia	0·0010	0·0006	0·0005
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0·0006	0·0002	0·0100
Oxygen consumed in 4 hours at 80 °F.	0·002	0·006	0·136
Nitrites (p.p.m.) N	Nil	0·002	Nil
Nitrogen as Nitrates ...	0·99	0·02	0·29
Chlorine	2·7	1·7	6·1
Hardness, Total	31·8	19·2	26·4
Hardness, Permanent ...	7·9	5·2	10·0
Total Solids	45·0	26·0	56·0
pH Value	7·35	7·2	8·1
Sulphate as SO_4	4·8	4·5	17·4
Iron as Fe (p.p.m.)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fluorine (p.p.m.)	0·05	0·12	0·30

All samples were clear and free from smell.

A microscopical examination revealed the presence of some mineral and vegetable fragments.

Bacteriological Examination

	No. 271/1	*No.* 271/2	*No.* 271/4	*No.* 271/5	*No.* 272/14
Presumptive coliforms per 100 mls. ...	0	0	0	0	0
Colonies of organisms from 1 ml. growing on nutrient agar in 24 hours at 37 °C ...	0	0	3	0	0
Colonies of organisms from 1 ml. growing on nutrient agar in 72 hours at 22 °C ...	2	0	1	0	4

Opinion

These results represent waters in a satisfactory condition and suitable for all dietetic purposes.

Fluoride in Water Supplies

The three main sources of supply contain naturally 0·02–0·10 and 0·12–0·30 p.p.m. of fluorine respectively.

It was not possible during the year to implement the Council's decision to introduce artificial fluoridation of the town's water supplies.

Routine Sampling

No. of samples of treated water going into supply submitted by Local Authority for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service for free chlorine and Bacillus Coli ...		302
Number of samples of water obtained from:—		
Crescent Road Pumping Station	63	
Runley Wood Pumping Station	81	
Friars Wash Supply	53	
Laportes	71	
Flowers Brewery	28	
Other Sources	6	
	—	302
Classified results of the above samples:—		
Class 1—Excellent		297
Class 2—Satisfactory		4
Class 3—Suspicious		—
Class 4—Unsatisfactory		1

The sampling of the various sources at the Luton Water Company's Stations and the supplementary supplies at Messrs. Laporte Ltd. and Flowers Breweries Ltd. was maintained during the year. All samples were classified satisfactory with one exception; this failure was almost certainly due to contamination on sampling.

Further trouble was experienced with the discolouration of water in the Limbury and Leagrave areas, as a result of which the Council resolved that a special control sample from this source be submitted to the Public Analyst at monthly intervals. Twenty samples were obtained for this purpose and during the period until November the iron content remained fairly constant and, with one exception, sufficiently low to give no cause for concern. In the one instance where the iron content was relatively high the repeat sample proved satisfactory. The advent of substantial quantities of water from Grafham in November reduced the iron virtually to zero. However, it is intended to procure samples for some months to come in order to maintain a check on the position.

Eleven samples were taken from the one private well within the boundary which serves four cottages and a farmhouse. Five of these were found to be contaminated but unfortunately the plan to instal a chemical sterilisation plant did not come to fruition due to various difficulties. The matter is still being pursued in the hope of an early successful outcome.

The remaining 47,065 dwellinghouses in the Borough with a population of 152, 552 are supplied from piped water mains direct to the house. None are served by means of standpipes.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The drainage of the Borough is on the separate system except in the Stopsley area and the old part of the Borough where it is combined. It has been well maintained throughout the period and extensions have been laid wherever new building has rendered this necessary.

The soil water sewage is dealt with at the New Mill End Sewage Purification Works by sedimentation followed by bio-aeration and bacterial filtration. Before its final discharge to the river, it receives additional treatment through sand filters and micro-strainers. The final stage of treatment is necessary because of the lack of dilution in the river and also because the river is later used as a source of water supply. Some sludge is treated with lime and sulphate of iron, dried and sold for manurial purposes.

The Works at Chalton now deals with approximately 12% of the Borough sewage pollution load. It discharges into the water shed of the Great Ouse. The treatment consists of two-stage filtration following sedimentation and the final effluent is run over grass plots to effect further improvement. As at East Hyde a high quality effluent is necessary because of the low dilution available. The sludge is treated as at East Hyde and disposed of for similar use.

CESSPOOLS

A mechanical cesspool exhauster worked daily throughout the year, emptying on a regular basis 40 domestic cesspools within the Borough and various commercial catchpits for which additional charges are made.

PUBLIC CLEANSING—REFUSE DISPOSAL

The following information is supplied by the Director of Public Cleansing:—

"During the year a weekly refuse collection service was maintained throughout the County Borough.

"The method of refuse disposal is controlled tipping, and during the year 1966 the weight of all refuse dealt with at the Tip was 84,380 tons."

The Public Cleansing Department is also responsible for emptying the pail and chemical closets used by caravan dwellers in the town. The closets are emptied twice weekly and the number of fittings so serviced is 22. This figure reflects the reduction in unauthorised caravans within the Borough.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE

Complaints reported to Public Health Department	1,383*
Primary Inspections:—	*No. of visits*
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS	
Dwelling houses on complaint	1,855
Dwelling houses, no nuisance found	87
Own observation	34
Other premises	105
Infectious disease enquiries	128
Notifiable infectious disease disinfections	3
Vermin, insects and other pests	209
Drainage	496
Noise abatement	67
Workplaces	1
HOUSING ACTS	
Individual unfit houses	16
Clearance areas	209
Certificates of disrepair	11
Overcrowding	15
Housing application visits	72
Houses let in multiple occupation	190
Improvement grants	32
FOOD PREMISES	
Bakehouses	54
Canteens and mobile canteens	235
Cafes and restaurants	630
Public houses	40
Clubs and occasional catering premises	144
Old people's homes	6
Butchers	159
Fried fish shops	72
Other food shops	589
Mobile Shops	30
Market	175
Merchandise Marks Act	2
Food storage premises	186
Food inspection (excluding slaughterhouses)	290
Slaughterhouses (primarily for meat inspection)	786
Dairies	186
Milk shops	77
Ice-cream premises	75
Visits to obtain water samples	373
Visits to obtain utensil swabs	19
Visits re food complaints	232

* This figure does not include 1,182 complaints of Rats and Mice, which are dealt with elsewhere in the Report.

	No. of visits
Atmospheric Pollution	
Contraventions investigated	59
Visits to above	105
Recorded smoke observations	2
Chimney observations	4
Boiler-house inspections	26
Atmospheric pollution recording apparatus	587
Smoke control surveys—Commercial	336
„ „ „ —Domestic	1,461
„ „ „ —Industrial	4
Special surveys	12
Factories	
Mechanical power	32
Non-mechanical power	7
Building sites, electrical sub-stations, etc.	23
Outworkers	1
Miscellaneous	
Caravans, etc.	31
Caravan sites	118
Cowsheds, piggeries and stables	12
Exhumations	1
Farms	9
Fertilisers and feeding stuffs premises	25
Kennels	2
Offices	268
Offensive trades	31
Pet animals premises	12
Pleasure fairs and circuses	7
Premises licensed for public entertainment	3
Prevention of damage by pests	62
Public conveniences	31
Rag flock premises	15
Schools	211
Shops	471
Lectures	45
Interviews and appointments	1,156
Miscellaneous visits	1,666
Visits with no access	1,647
Revisits to premises which are the subject of Public Health Act Notices	4,194
„ „ „ under Housing Acts	511
„ „ various food premises	1,298
„ „ premises under Clean Air Act	482
„ „ „ „ Factories Act	10
„ „ miscellaneous premises	1,793
Total	24,660

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

Drainage

Reconstructed	22
Tested	36
Exposed	35
Repaired	44
Inspection chambers inserted	3
„ „ repaired	22
New inspection chamber covers provided	15
Gullies renewed	3
Soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed	7
W.Cs. repaired	34
New W.C. pans provided	31
Private drains unstopped	223
Combined drains unstopped	369
Cisterns repaired or renewed	18
Guttering repaired or renewed	97
Rain water pipes repaired or renewed	40
Rain water pipes and sink waste pipes disconnected	2
Sinks renewed	5
Sink waste pipes repaired, renewed or trapped	39
Cesspools repaired	1

Public Health Acts

Accumulation of refuse	81
Animals kept prejudicial to health	4
Brickwork or pointings	28
Ceilings repaired	60
Chimney stacks repaired	6
Dampness remedied	106
Disinfections carried out	2
Disinfestations carried out	86
Doors and frames repaired or renewed	51
Filthy premises cleansed	2
Fireplaces and stoves repaired or renewed	8
Flashing and filleting	5
Flooring	69
Passages paved	7
Rendering repaired or renewed	13
Roofs made watertight	176
Sash cords renewed	59
Skirting boards repaired	12
Sub-floor ventilation provided or improved	4
Wall plaster renewed	63
Water supply reinstated or made sufficient	26
Windows and frames repaired or renewed	66
Miscellaneous	124
Total	2,104

STATUTORY NOTICES

NUMBER OF LEGAL NOTICES ISSUED FOR ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

	Served	*Complied with*
Number of Outstanding Notices, 31st Dec., 1965 ...	37	37
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 24	26	26
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39	47	38
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45	15	9
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 56	2	2
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93	72	58
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 17	22	22
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 26	1	1
	222	193
No. of Outstanding Notices at 31st December, 1966	29	

Work carried out by the Corporation

In fourteen cases it was necessary for the Corporation to carry out work in default of, or on behalf of, the owner or occupier as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 24. Twenty-one houses, at a cost of	74	0	2
Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 39, 45 and 47. Four houses, at a cost of	113	5	2
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 17. Four houses, at a cost of ...	26	17	6
Total	£214	2	10

It was not necessary to institute legal proceedings for failure to comply with any public health notices.

Complaints referred to other Departments

The following table summarises complaints received in the Department, investigated where necessary and referred to the appropriate Department:—

Housing Department	33
Borough Engineer's Department	6
Borough Architect	1
Cleansing Department	4
Parks Department	1
Town Clerk's Department	1
Welfare Department	3
Luton Rural District Council	1

Where a blocked drain is found to serve more than one property, it is referred to the Borough Engineer for attention, and an attempt is made to clear the stoppage by rodding before enforcement action is instituted. Two hundred and thirty-six such references were made during the year.

THE CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

At the end of the year, 10 sites catering for 83 vans were licensed. In addition the Municipal site provides for a further 54 vans and this was satisfactorily maintained throughout the year.

The policy of rigid supervision of the Wigmore Lane area has been maintained and further informal action has resulted in the number of caravans in the area being reduced from 28 to 4. It is hoped that the site will be completely cleared during 1967, although no relaxation of control will be possible until the site is fully developed for housing purposes.

A total of 149 visits and 119 revisits was paid to caravans and caravan sites during the year.

DISINFECTION

Cases of notifiable infectious diseases	69
Cases removed to Isolation Hospital	6
Rooms disinfected after infectious, contagious or other diseases ...	6
Rooms disinfected by occupiers	17
Articles disinfected by steam	75
Articles disinfected by fumigants	243
Articles destroyed at request of owners	7
Premises visited tracing infectious disease	196

Five hundred and seventy-four library books were withdrawn from circulation and were disinfected before they were returned to the Public Library.

DISINFESTATION

Rooms disinfested for vermin or other insect pests	112
Articles disinfested by steam	63
Articles destroyed at request of owners	109
Wasps nests destroyed	88

The number of premises disinfested for bugs (12) was comparable with 1965 (11). Eighty-eight wasps nests were destroyed and 1 treatment for earwigs and 10 for ants were carried out.

On four occasions advantage was taken of the facilities afforded by the Natural History Department of the British Museum to submit uncommon insects for identification. This service is particularly valuable because the enormous number of species of insects renders identification of all but the most common types a matter for the entomologist.

PESTS DESTRUCTION

A systematic treatment of the sewers for rat infestations was carried out from February to May. One thousand, four hundred and ninety-three manholes were baited with Warfarin in stockinette packages resulting in 256 complete and 396 partial takes.

The number of infestations at private houses and business premises increased from the previous year. The only major infestation in the County Borough is at the Airport Tip and regular attention was paid to this site so that at no time did the rat population become unduly large. Both rat and mice infestations were treated by anti-blood coagulant rodenticide which again gave satisfactory results.

An analysis of the work is detailed below:—

		Com-plaints received	No. of premises involved	Treatment com-pleted	Treatment in progress
Private Dwellings	Rats	750	910	667	33
	Mice	189	173	180	2
Business Premises	Rats	135	107	104	6
	Mice	108	145	143	5
Totals	Rats	885	1,017	771	39
	Mice	297	318	323	7

In dealing with the above-mentioned infestations, the rodent operatives paid a total of 9,090 visits. Sixty-two visits were also made to infestations by the Public Health Inspectors.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The Baths Superintendent has kindly supplied the following information:—

During the season of 1966, the following numbers attended:—

	Luton Baths Centre	*Waller Street Baths*	*Open Air Swimming Pool*
Swimmers	225,966	—	43,477
Spectators	13,481	—	4,317
Clubs	13,916	14,407	—
Schools	74,939	32,691	926
Instruction (Class and Private)	21,115	—	—
Total Swimmers and Spectators	349,417	47,098	48,720
Slipper Baths	1,996	38,546	
Total Attendances	351,413	85,644	

Chloroscope examinations of the water are carried out by the attendants twice daily.

There are five swimming pools in the Borough including the ones at the Luton High School and the Luton and Dunstable Hospital. Water from the town's mains supply is used in the pools, each of which has a circulation system and is equipped with rapid sand filration. The complete circulation is effected in each pool in a 4–4½ hour period and the water is completely changed annually. Break-point chlorination is employed in each case.

Four hundred and four samples of baths water were taken by the Public Health Inspectors and sent to the Borough Chemist for examination. This regular sampling is a most desirable safeguard and enable action to be taken to remedy minor discrepancies where the Chemist's reports show that either the free chlorine or the residual alkalinity was low.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

Inspection of sanitary accommodation in the three cinemas was made for the purpose of satisfying the Council as the Licensing Authority that the sanitary accommodation was adequate and had been satisfactorily maintained during the year.

During the visits of the pleasure fair to the Borough, supervision of the sanitary arrangements and the food stalls was maintained. Altogether, nine visits were made.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The comprehensive programme for the progressive introduction of Smoke Control Areas authorised by the Council in 1962 was revised in the light of changes made to the original plan and consequent on the enlargement of the Borough on its elevation to County Borough Status. This has the effect of extending the programme by one year. It is hoped that with the passage of time it will be possible to speed up the rate of progress. The No. 4 Smoke Control Order came into operation on 1st October so that 1,713 acres are now covered by Smoke Control Orders. This represents 16% of the total acreage and 18·4% of the domestic premises in the County Borough. It is interesting to note that the cost to the Council of the No. 3 Order involving 1,986 domestic premises was approximately £2,000, whilst the No. 4 Order with 4,334 houses of which approximately half were Council houses already fitted with approved appliances was £5,866.

In November the Council made the No. 5 Smoke Control Order to cover the Ashburnham Road and Dallow Road district of the town. The area contains 2,260 dwellings and 72 other premises. The Minister's confirmation was still awaited at the year end.

During the year advice to industrialists has continued and close collaboration has been maintained with H.M. Alkali Inspector over matters falling within his province. A producer gas plant which comes within the latter classification was closed during the year. This plant had given rise to complaint from time to time chiefly during adverse weather conditions. A petition was received during the summer about an Alkali Registered Process. Investigations confirmed emissions of hydrogen sulphide gas and following representations to the firm, repair work was carried out which resulted in the elimination of the smell. Industrial boiler plant has generally operated to comply with the provisions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations. Following the service of a notice under these Regulations the last hand fired boiler in the town using bituminous coal was converted to mechanical firing utilising chain grate stokers burning ½–0 in. screenings from the Coal Concentration Depot established in 1964. The trend of conversion from coal to oil firing continued with three major firms making the change during the year. The emission of smuts from oil fired plant continued to present problems and a considerable amount of work has been involved in reducing such nuisances. In two cases where particularly intractable problems were encountered, conferences were called of boiler makers, burner manufacturers, chimney designers and oil suppliers in efforts to cure the trouble. In one case the advice of the Ministry of Technology was sought and investigations are still proceeding. In the other case conditions were considerably improved following modifications, but a close watch is maintained on the working of this plant.

In the early part of the year the Council was asked by the Ministry of Technology to co-operate in a survey of Carbon Monoxide concentrations found at breathing level in towns with a considerable motor traffic. An instrument was installed in the town centre in June and the daily figures recorded so far indicate concentrations well below danger level. Observations are to continue so that concentrations under all weather conditions can be observed. Contraventions of the Clean Air Act were noted in 40 cases. Two

notices and warnings were given in connection with offences under Section 3, and 38 infringements were found constituting smoke nuisances under Section 16. Appropriate action resulted in the abatement of these nuisances. The most frequent cause of complaint under Section 16 was of bonfires causing nuisances to neighbours.

The table below gives a summary of the work carried out under the Clean Air Act during the year:—

Number of contraventions investigated	59
Number of visits and revisits	105
Number of visits to boiler houses	26
Number of smoke observations made and recorded	2
Number of chimney observations	4
Number of visits to premises in Smoke Control Areas	2,281
Number of visits re special surveys	12
Number of notices served or arrangements made concerning excessive emissions of smoke	2
Number of notices served or arrangements made in respect of other infringements of the Clean Air Act	38
Number of visits to Atmospheric Pollution Recording Stations	589
Number of lectures given	3
Chimney heights determined	27

One application for prior approval and seventeen notifications of intention to instal new furnaces were received during the year.

NATIONAL SURVEY OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The following Recording Stations are operated by the Council in co-operation with the Warren Spring Laboratory, Ministry of Technology, as part of the national survey in which 147 towns and 28 London Boroughs are taking part. The results of the survey are circulated to 33 countries.

The reduction of smoke and sulphur dioxide noted in last year's report for the previous three years has continued, thus confirming the known trend towards smokeless forms of heating being followed in other parts of the town as well as in the new Smoke Control Area.

SUSPENDED MATTER EXPRESSED AS MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

1966

Month	Buxton Road	Dunstable Road	Technical School	Vauxhall Works	Park Square
January ...	125	96	71	78	133
February ...	44	62	30	29	59
March ...	48	77	48	48	69
April	35	53	21	24	66
May	24	26	17	18	30
June	18	22	13	17	16
July	17	17	12	15	21
August ...	20	18	13	15	22
September ...	33	30	21	28	47
October ...	53	52	42	45	68
November ...	89	99	66	69	99
December ...	83	99	70	82	100

SULPHUR DIOXIDE BY THE VOLUMETRIC METHOD EXPRESSED AS MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

1966

Month	Buxton Road	Dunstable Road	Technical School	Vauxhall Works	Park Square
January ...	172	217	160	115	242
February ...	81	110	89	45	131
March ...	127	146	83	67	139
April	105	82	78	44	174
May	40	37	68	32	74
June	57	44	61	19	74
July	53	61	33	15	37
August ...	45	33	66	18	23
September ...	55	36	63	17	74
October ...	109	79	91	60	100
November ...	166	136	133	89	172
December ...	130	135	141	83	149

The standard deposit gauges at the Town Hall, Beech Hill and High School and the lead peroxide gauges at the Town Hall, High School and Connaught Road continued in operation to monitor local emissions.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Frequent complaints were made about noise from varied sources. Eighty-two visits were paid during the investigation of complaints and appropriate action was taken in each case.

Two of the most difficult problems arose from metal fabrication works. In one instance the Council resolved to offer the offending firm an alternative site remote from residential property. Negotiations were still proceeding at the end of the year. In the second instance, the Council resolved not to renew a lease on the premises owned by them owing to complaints of noise from the occupants of surrounding residential property.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following is the report on the operation of the Act required by the Minister of Labour. Good progress was made towards inspection of all premises to which the Act applies.

All but 67 of the 1,557 premises registered have been inspected, and it is considered that this number accounts for practically all those premises in the town which should be registered, as visits were paid to premises whether or not an O.S.R.1 form was returned.

Those establishments not yet visited are mainly Public Houses and Restaurants, which already comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations, and where consequently if they fail to comply fully with the requirements of the Act, will fail only in respect of minor matters.

Not all the work necessary to make the premises registered comply with the Act has yet been done, although revisits have confirmed that of the 1,104 instances where contraventions have been notified to the occupiers, 934 have been made to comply. Of the 170 outstanding, work has in some cases been ordered or is proceeding, whilst in other instances notification has been sent recently. Prosecutions are not instituted without first sending a final warning and 175 such communications have been sent. At the end of the year two prosecutions were pending.

Twenty-three accidents, all non-fatal, were reported, but in no case was there evidence of a breach of the Act and in no instance was legal proceedings instituted.

For part of the year one Inspector was employed full time in the administration of the Act, but with the virtual completion of the initial inspections the duties have been incorporated in the work of the District Public Health Inspectors.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	78	476	140
Retail shops	109	831	255
Wholesale shops warehouses	12	88	27
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	13	154	4
Fuel storage depots ...	1	8	1
Total	213	1,557	427

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises: 2,153.

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	5,200
Retail shops	4,931
Wholesale departments, warehouses ...	744
Catering establishments open to the public	1,044
Canteens	106
Fuel storage depots	38
Total	12,063
Total males	5,406
Total females	6,657

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act regulates the conditions in which pet animals are kept pending sale. It provides for the licensing of premises from which pet animals are sold and empowers a Local Authority to make conditions regarding the housing and care of the pets. The conditions demanded in the Borough are those recommended by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

There are eight licensed pet shops in the Borough and 23 visits were paid to these premises to ensure that the requirements of the Act were complied with.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

The purpose of this Act is to regulate the keeping of boarding establishments for dogs and cats. Provision is made to ensure that suitable accommodation, food, drink and bedding material is provided and that the animals are exercised at suitable intervals. The measure also requires precautions to prevent the spread of infectious or contagious disease and for the protection of the animals in case of fire.

There is only one kennels licensed in the County Borough accommodating 50 dogs. Nine visits have been paid during the year and the premises has been satisfactorily maintained.

LICENSING OF WASTE FOOD PLANTS

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Regulations, 1957, place upon Local Authorities the responsibility of inspecting and licensing waste food boiler plant, the object being to prevent the spread of Foot and Mouth Disease by means of unboiled swill. There are two premises with licensed plant and these were operated satisfactorily throughout the year. Twenty-eight visits of inspection and supervision were paid.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Examination of the results of sampling fertilisers and feeding stuffs samples indicates that the limits of permitted variations are so finely drawn as to cause the manufacturers difficulty in complying. 16 informal samples of fertilisers and 8 informal samples of feeding stuffs were procured, of which 4 fertilisers and 1 feeding stuff were reported as unsatisfactory. In each case these were referred for investigation to the Authorities in whose districts the manufacturers were located. Other references were received regarding a manufacturer operating in Luton.

In connection with this activity a total of 27 visits was made.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The purpose of this Act is to ensure that rag flock and other filling materials used in the manufacture of furniture, bedding, soft toys, etc. are of a satisfactory standard of cleanliness. Where such articles are manufactured the Act provided for registration of the premises. Three premises are concerned with the manufacture of furniture, each registered under the Act and 15 visits were paid to the premises for inspection and for the purpose of procuring samples. Six such samples were obtained and submitted to the Prescribed Analyst and all were satisfactory.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government and the Secretary of State have issued the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1965, prescribing the analysts to whom samples may be submitted.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are two registered offensive trades in the County Borough, a fellmonger and a gut scraper. The fellmonger has continued to operate satisfactorily and without giving cause for complaint.

Conditions at the gut scraping premises adjacent to the Municipal Abattoir continued to cause anxiety from time to time, although complaints were less frequent than in previous years. The firm continued their investigations to reduce the airborne smell and to this end a complete system of air filtration is to be installed. The work was almost completed at the end of the year. In order to deal with the smell caused by the effluent discharge into the sewer, which also serves nearby residential property, the Council decided at a cost of £1,200 to lay a new sewer connected directly to the Chalton mains outfall sewer. When these works have been completed it is hoped that no further cause for complaint will arise.

During the course of investigations 98 visits were made.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

INSPECTIONS

Premises inspected	62
Premises inspected and found satisfactory	29
Premises inspected and found unsatisfactory	33
Factories where defects were found and referred by H.M. Inspector	11
Reports on action taken sent to H.M. Inspector	11
Number of defects remedied as a result of H.M. Inspector's notifications	18

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities	22	7	4	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	711	42	29	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	64	48	9	Nil
Totals	797	97	42	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they are reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	20	5	—	11	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	—	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	6	8	—	6	—
Total	27	14	—	18	—

At the 31st December, 1966, there were 711 factories (mechanical power) and 22 factories (non-mechanical power) on the Register. These figures include 125 hat manufacturers and 49 allied trades. It is noteworthy that in 1947 there were 255 hat manufacturers in the Borough.

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

	Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
		No. of outworkers in list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
FEBRUARY RETURNS	Making, etc., of wearing apparel	1,249	—	—	—	—	—
	Box making ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Lampshade making	6	—	—	—	—	—
	Other classes of work	238	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	1,494	—	—	—	—	—
AUGUST RETURNS	Making, etc., of wearing apparel ...	1,212	—	—	—	—	—
	Box making ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Lampshade making	6	—	—	—	—	—
	All other classes of work	347	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	1,566	—	—	—	—	—

Total number of firms employing outworkers who live in the Borough 84

Total number of outworkers employed who live in the Borough ... 1,691

In connection with the above, the following work was undertaken:—

February Returns: 12 lists were forwarded to 12 other Local Authorities in respect of 263 workers.

7 lists were received from 7 other Local Authorities in respect of 51 workers and 2 contractors.

August Returns: 16 lists were forwarded to 14 other Local Authorities in respect of 271 workers.

4 lists were received from 4 other Local Authorities in respect of 5 workers.

HOUSING

The houses dealt with under the housing programme since 1954 are classified below:—

Number of houses in confirmed Clearance Areas	477
Number of houses in Clearance Areas awaiting confirmation ...	245
Number of individual unfit houses subject to Demolition or Closing Orders	233
Number of houses dealt with by Certificates of Unfitness by the Medical Officer of Health	33
Number of houses purchased by the Corporation for Demolition ...	58
Number of houses demolished or closed by negotiation with Owners	6
	1,052
Number of houses in Clearance Areas previously dealt with individually	32
Total	1,020

During 1966, 7 dwellings and one part of a building were represented to the Health Committee as individually unfit; 6 Closing Orders were made and 1 undertaking not to relet for human habitation given. In addition 10 Demolition Orders were substituted for Closing Orders. Eight houses were purchased by the Corporation for demolition, all of which have now been demolished. Two further houses were demolished by the owners by negotiation. At the end of the year, 15 "grey" properties were being let by the Housing Department to families in need of emergency accommodation. They are housed at the request of the Welfare and Children's Departments as well as in other cases of need.

Three Clearance Orders in respect of 38 houses were confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government during the year. A Public Inquiry in respect of 15 houses in one Clearance Area has been held and confirmation is awaited. In addition a further 15 Clearance Areas containing 115 houses were represented to the Health Committee.

Fifty houses were demolished during the year, 32 in Clearance Areas, 15 following formal action under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957, and 3 on land acquired under Section 43(2) of the Housing Act, 1957. In addition 9 houses were closed. From these houses a total of 55 families comprising 227 persons were rehoused.

The year 1966 saw the disappearance of the last of the prefabricated houses. The 15 families remaining in them were rehoused and the structures demolished.

Three thousand, three hundred and fifty-three houses were inspected for defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts, for which 7,982 visits were made.

One thousand, seven hundred and five houses were found to have defects which necessitated action under the Public Health Acts, informal action resulting in 1,609 houses being rendered fit or in nuisances being abated. It was found necessary to serve statutory notices in respect of 146 houses. Ninety-one were repaired by the respective owners and a further 42 by the Local Authority on behalf of, or in default of, the Owners.

The facility afforded whereby intending purchasers of houses in the County Borough are given an indication of the expected "life" of property was again much used by the public. Three hundred and twenty-three enquiries were made.

Thirty-two houses were inspected in connection with applications for Improvement Grants.

One case of overcrowding remained on the register at the end of 1965 and during 1966 two further cases of overcrowding came to the notice of the Department. All were relieved before the end of the year.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

For most of the year it was not possible to devote as much time to this problem as in 1965, but when a full establishment of staff was achieved in November, two Inspectors were placed full time on this work. Since this greater attention became possible it has become apparent that the work done in previous years had resulted in some improvements being effected, though in most cases such houses have not been brought up to full compliance with the Corporation's standards. There is also a growing awareness of the need for reasonable standards and their enforcement. Although much is said about the presence of overcrowding in this type of premises, very little of it has been found. As there is no requirement to register these premises, considerable effort to locate them is necessary and to this end house-to-house surveys are being conducted. Difficulty was again encountered in carrying out inspections, although some improvement in the ease of gaining access was experienced.

One hundred and ninety preliminary inspections and 395 reinspections were paid to houses in multiple occupation. The Council made one Management Order. Thirty-nine notices were served requiring compliance with the Council's standards; only three were complied with in all respects. Three prosecutions were instituted for failure to comply with the standards and to remedy defects, viz:

Case 1: In this case the Summons was dismissed because some doubt was raised as to the ownership of the premises. A further Summons will be laid when this point has been cleared.

Case 2: Penalty £44 with £10 10s. 0d. costs and a Nuisance Order made in respect of the sanitary defects.

Case 3: £42 fine with £10 10s. 0d. costs and a Nuisance Order made in respect of the sanitary defects.

Valuable co-operation was again received from the Fire Prevention Officers in advising on the provision of fire escapes and fire fighting appliances, the requirements being included in the notices served.

Common Lodging Houses

There are now no common lodging houses in the Borough, the last one having been demolished in 1957.

RENT ACT, 1957

Details of Certificates of Disrepair issued and cancelled during the year are shown below:—

PART I

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

(1) Number of applications for certificates	7
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	1
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates:—	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	5
(b) in respect of all defects	3
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	7
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
(6) Number of Certificates issued	2

PART II

APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

	1954 *Act*	1957 *Act*
(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	Nil	1
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates ...	Nil	1
(9) Decisions of Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	Nil	Nil
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	Nil	Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

MILK

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

No. of persons registered as Distributors	271
No. of premises registered as Dairies	2

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963 and 1965

No. of Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences	2
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Pasteurised	227
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Sterilised	240
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Ultra Heat Treated	4
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Untreated	2

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

The designations under which milk is sold are Pasteurised, Sterilised, Untreated and Ultra-Heat Treated. The latter treatment is operated only by two or three dairies in the country, as it demands special plant including aseptic conditions for bottling or cartoning. It has the very special advantage of being long keeping and can be safely stored for several months without refrigeration so long as the container remains unopened. No untreated milk is sold in Luton.

The major portion of the town's milk supply continued to be processed and bottled in two dairy plants, one of which handles more than 30,000 gallons of milk per day and distributes it throughout Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire. Nine Depots in the Borough are used in the milk distribution chain.

The number of automatic vending machines used for the sale of milk is now 31 and a programme of frequent sampling was maintained and the machines subjected to regular inspection. They were found to be kept in satisfactory condition, only one sample out of a total of 61 taken failing the Methylene Blue test.

The programme of sampling milk from dispensers installed at cafés and snack bars referred to in last year's report was continued. Fifty-two samples of milk from dispensers and a further 36 from bulk milk supplies were obtained. Twenty-two of the former samples and five of the latter failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue test. These are disappointing results, particularly in view of the attention given to the problem in 1965. Consultations with the Milk Marketing Board officials and their secondment of a technical officer to the district for one week to instruct catering assistants have not procured any noteworthy improvement. However the problem is actively engaging the attention of the department and it is hoped that better results will be obtained in the near future. Should this not occur, it may be that recourse will be had to the use of disposable containers which are now available.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Designation of Milk	Total Samples Submitted	Methylene Blue Test		Samples Cancelled Statutory Minimum Temperature not reached	Percentage Satisfactory	Phosphatase Test		Percentage Satisfactory	Turbidity Test		Percentage Satisfactory
		Passed	Failed			Passed	Failed		Passed	Failed	
Pasteurised	520	488	30	2	93·85	519	1	99·81			
Sterilised	4								4	0	100·00

Five hundred and twenty-four samples of milk were obtained from all sources for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service and 30 of these failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. (See Table above.)

Brucella Abortus

No raw milk is sold for human consumption within the Borough and consequently no samples for Brucella examination were taken.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WASHED BOTTLES AND CHURNS

Fourteen batches consisting of 152 washed milk bottles were taken for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service during the year. Two batches were unsatisfactory but repeat samples passed the standard test. In addition 7 batches totalling 39 churn rinsings were procured and with 1 exception were satisfactory. The other batch was reported as fairly satisfactory and repeat sampling was satisfactory.

REGISTRATIONS FOR THE MANUFACTURE, STORAGE OR SALE OF FOOD

Sale and storage of Ice-Cream	475
Manufacture of Ice Cream	2
Manufacture of Preserved Food	85
Fish Frying and Curing	33

Eleven applications for registration were approved during the year and one refused.

A total of 5,666 visits was paid to food premises to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations and this figure includes 562 special inspections of registered premises as follows:—

Sale, storage and manufacture of Ice-Cream	170
Manufacture of Preserved Food	290
Fish Frying and Curing	102

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Regular supervision of food shops was maintained to ensure continued compliance with the Regulations. No serious contraventions were found, but 262 notices were served for various defects and 227 were complied with.

The following table shows the type and number of food shops in the Borough:—

Grocers, Provision Merchants and General Stores ...	328
Greengrocers	75
Confectioners	112
Cooked Meats Shops	2
Off Licence Premises	53
Bakers	28
Fishmongers	15
Butchers	79
Total	692

In addition to the above there are 488 premises of all types serving meals which are detailed on page 96.

All of these premises are regularly inspected and all 1,180 comply with Regulation 16 (provision of hand washing facilities). Regulation 19 (Facilities for washing of food and equipment) applies to 1,083 of these premises and all are in compliance.

As there is no obligation for mobile shops to be registered with the Local Authority, the precise number operating within the Borough is not known. Inspections are carried out as opportunity occurs and 30 were so examined during the year.

Nine tours of inspection of food stalls accompanying the pleasure fair, which visits the town periodically during the year, were made. All these stalls are equipped with facilities for personal washing and provided with hot water as required by the Regulations.

FOOD HYGIENE IN CATERING AND OTHER PREMISES

Plans relating to food premises which were submitted to the Borough Engineer for Building Regulations approval were examined and amendments necessary to secure conformity with the Food Hygiene Regulations arranged for prior to submission to the Highways and Planning Committee. Visits to the premises were also paid for the purpose of advising proprietors of the type of equipment necessary to secure and maintain a satisfactory hygienic standard.

The Specialist Inspector for Food Hygiene is a co-opted member of the Control of Infection Committee of the Luton Hospitals, and carries out inspection of all food preparation rooms and kitchens of the four hospitals in the Borough.

One hundred and ten visits were made to Social Clubs, ten in dealing with applications for Justices' Licences.

Thirty-three lectures with the aid of films and film strips were given during the year. Twenty-six of these were given to the staffs of the Luton

and Dunstable and St. Mary's Hospitals, School Meals Supervisors, various factory canteens, large stores and hotels. These lectures comprised a special 4-day session when a film on personal and food hygiene was borrowed from a well-known national food firm which uses the film for the training of persons joining their staff. The film was very practical and it is felt proved of interest and value to the food handlers attending the talks. The other seven lectures were given to men's and women's clubs and secondary schools.

During the year, 18 new catering premises were established and 14 closed, and at 31st December the number of establishments serving meals and snacks was 488, comprised as follows:—

Restaurants	99
Snack Bars	30
School Canteens	56
School Kitchens only	6
Factory Canteens	65
Canteens serving Snacks only	27
Commercial Hotels and Boarding Houses	8
Social Clubs	50
Occasional Catering	35
Public Houses including those serving Snacks	112

During the year the undermentioned work was carried out:—

Number of visits and re-visits made	1,612
Number of interviews held	193
Number of letters sent or arrangements made	120
Number of letters or arrangements complied with	105
Number of lectures given	33
Number of persons attending lectures	957

Work carried out:—

Premises completely redecorated	13
Premises partly redecorated	36
Water heaters installed	6
Walls and ceilings cleansed	13
Wash basins supplied	4
Miscellaneous work	50
	122

Utensil swabbing was carried out in 16 different food premises. The following items of equipment were tested:—

Dinner Plates	48
Tea Plates	22
Soup Bowls	10
Tea and Coffee Cups	75
Beakers	10
Sweet Dishes	22
Miscellaneous	3
Total	190

Out of the 190 swabs taken, 131 returned a total bacteriological count of less than 100 colonies per utensil. Of the remaining 59, 21 returned a count of between 100–200 colonies, 4 between 200–300, 14 between 300–500, 7 between 500–1,000 and 13 over 1,000. In 3 cases faecal B. coli was found, but following investigation and advisory action, subsequent tests were satisfactory. Although there is no legal bacteriological standard for crockery and utensils, the figures quoted above are widely accepted by Public Health Departments and form a useful working guide. To be regarded as satisfactory a utensil should have not more than 100 colonies.

ICE-CREAM

One hundred and seventy visits to ice-cream premises and vehicles were paid for the purpose of inspections, registration and obtaining samples of ice-cream. Seven samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination to check compliance with the Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Regulations, 1959, which require that ice-cream shall contain not less than 5% fat and 7½% milk solids not fat, whilst dairy ice-cream must contain not less than 5% milk fat and no other fat, and 7½% milk solids not fat. All the samples were reported as satisfactory.

Eleven samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Eight were classified Grade 1, two were placed in Grade 3 and one in Grade 4. Grades 3 and 4 are regarded as unsatisfactory and in each case the product was soft ice cream. In two instances it was possible to procure repeat samples and these were classified Grade 1. These results illustrate a new problem that has arisen with the increased popularity of soft ice cream. This product is manufactured from pasteurised materials in the machine from which it is dispensed. Satisfactory results are only obtained if the machine is scrupulously sterilised each day and more attention is now to be devoted to the supervision of these vendors.

Practically all ice-cream sold within the Borough is supplied by large firms distributing on a national scale. Only two small manufacturers continued to operate locally. The number of premises retailing ice-cream did not alter during the year.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the District.

MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

The number of cattle slaughtered rose from the 1965 figure of 3,577 to 6,049, whilst the number of sheep also increased from 25,044 to 33,690. The number of calves and pigs fell slightly. The new chill room which came into operation in the Spring helped to meet the increased demand and after some teething troubles settled down to maintain meat in an excellent condition. The Abattoir is now a well-balanced unit capable of handling efficiently some 450 cattle units per week.

The hide and skin undertaking operated satisfactorily throughout the year and reference has been made elsewhere to the problems arising from the gut scraping process.

MEAT INSPECTION IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES

A complete meat inspection service is maintained both at the Municipal Abattoir and at the one private slaughterhouse operated in the Borough, for which the maximum charges permitted by the Regulations are made, being the actual cost of the service provided.

Nine hundred and twenty-five visits were made to slaughterhouses. The number of animals slaughtered during the year was 61,778 compared with 50,515 in 1965.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	6,389	1,745	242	36,698	16,704	61,778
Number inspected	6,389	1,745	242	36,698	16,704	61,778
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci: Whole carcases condemned	1	1	2	55	13	72
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,673	1,073	4	4,814	1,570	9,134
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ...	26·20%	61·55%	2·48%	13·27%	9·48%	14·90%
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	58	59
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0·02%	—	—	—	0·35%	0·10%
Cysticercosis: Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	29	2	—	—	—	31
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	30	2	—	—	—	32
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The outstanding success achieved by the eradication of bovine tuberculosis was again reflected in the low incidence found. Only one beast out of a total of 8,134 was found to be affected. The incidence of tuberculosis in pigs decreased from 0·47% to 0·35%, and bovine cysticercosis also fell from 0·52% in 1965 to 0·39%.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1965 ...	20
Applications for Licences considered during 1966	27
Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1966 ...	27

MERCHANDISE MARKS ORDERS

The supervision of food shop premises and market stalls to enforce the labelling provisions of the various Orders is carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the course of their multifarious duties.

Two special visits were paid in connection with the Orders and in most cases compliance with the labelling provisions was observed. One notice was served however, and was readily complied with. Explanatory pamphlets setting out the shopkeeper's obligations under the Merchandise Marks Orders are available on request.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The amount of unsound food condemned and destroyed during the year comprised:—

No. of Condemnation Notes	*Article*	*Weight in lb.*
	Beef	30,199
	Pork	7,759
	Mutton	13,017
	Meat other than from Slaughterhouses ...	4,511
	Meat—Canned	3,089
	Sausages and Meat Products	1,108
	Bacon and Ham	262
	Chickens, Turkeys and Rabbits—Fresh and Canned	611
	Fish—Fresh and Canned	2,521
	Fruit—Canned, Dried and Fresh, and Fruit and Vegetable Juices	21,259
	Preserves	124
2,281	Vegetables—Fresh and Canned, and Soups ...	4,296
	Milk and Milk Products, Cream—Fresh and Canned	428
	Ice-Cream	200
	Cheese—Fresh and Processed	254
	Flour, Bread, Puddings, Cake and Cake Mixtures, Biscuits, Pastry	290
	Cereals	7
	Custard, Blancmange, Mousse, Jellies ...	110
	Liquid Egg	28
	Sauces and Pickles, Condiments and Gravy Salt	27
	Beverages and Soft Drinks	3
	Butter, Margarine and Cooking Fats	22
2,281	40 tons 4 cwts 2 qrs 21 lbs.	90,125

The above statement includes the weight of entire carcases and organs of 2 cattle, 2 calves, 55 sheep and 13 pigs.

Meat condemned at the Municipal Abattoir, the slaughterhouse and at butchers' shops in the Borough is collected by an approved contractor who subjects this material to a steam digestion process. The remainder of the condemned food is disposed of by supervised burial on the Corporation's Airport Tip.

Twelve samples of food were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination in connection with various investigations and complaints. This service is most valuable to the Department as a supplement to meat inspection and other food examinations.

Eighty-two complaints relating to food and food containers were received during the year. Ten were found on investigation not to be justified and the majority of the remainder resulted in the issue of warnings or advice to the vendors.

Three prosecutions for the sale of food containing foreign bodies were instituted and all were successful:—

1. Cockroach in Cake—Fined £5 plus £3 3s. 0d. costs.
2. Bandage in Loaf—Fined £15.
3. Fly in Mince Tart—Fined £5.

SAMPLING OF FOODS AND DRUGS

The Public Analyst for the Borough is Mr. J. H. E. Marshall, M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.I.C., who writes:—

During the year under review a total of 450 samples was submitted for examination under the Food and Drugs Act 1955. These included 197 samples of milk, and of these 16 were deficient in fat and 42 were deficient in solids not fat. The samples deficient in fat represented part only of large consignments, and the average fat content of the total consignment in each case was not below the statutory minimum. The deficiencies in solids not fat were indicative of poor quality milk, indeed, one batch of 16 samples of milk from one farm were all below the presumptive statutory standard for solids not fat. Analysis showed the milk to be genuine but abnormal. These figures are reflected in the monthly average for March in the table on page 102.

One sample of milk was unsatisfactory due to the presence of added water. Added water was likewise found in the follow up samples, and the "Appeal to Cow" samples proved genuine. In this instance proceedings were instituted as mentioned in the accompanying table.

Ten samples of milk showed the presence of traces of penicillin.

The samples which were the subject of comments were a sample of "Plantmilk" which had an unsatisfactory label. The manufacturers have agreed to amend the label but, in fact, this new label is still the subject of severe criticism by certain other local authorities. This article is described as a liquid food of plant origin.

A sample of Rum Truffles (cakes) was objected to on the grounds that there was no rum flavour.

A can of orange juice bore an unsatisfactory label and subsequently this was amended.

A sample of beef sausage meat contained permitted preservative not above the statutory maximum, but no notice declaring its use was exhibited in the butcher's shop at the time of sale. When preservatives are added to sausages their presence must be declared to the purchaser at the time of sale.

A sample of bread had a piece of swab embedded in it and proceedings were instituted against the baker who was fined £15.

A sample of water chestnut was submitted following a complaint that it was potato, but it was found to be quite genuine.

A sample of bread contained pieces of baked dough in it.

A Madeira cake contained a steam fly, indicative of conditions existing at the baker.

A loaf of bread contained shreds of tobacco.

A full soda siphon was submitted following a complaint of the presence of a heavy sediment containing much iron which must have been introduced into the siphon when it was filled.

During the year a National scheme was instituted to examine certain classes of food stuff for traces of pesticide residues, and the County Borough of Luton was asked to participate in the scheme in the period up to the 31st December, 1966. Six such samples were submitted and in no case was any serious contamination with any pesticide residue found. However, the scheme is a national one and is due, in the first place, to last two years, so the full extent of this source of contamination of our food will not be known for some time.

New legislation introduced during 1966 included the following measures:

The Salad Cream Regulations in which salad cream is defined in detail. The Mineral Hydrocarbons in Foods Regulations are intended to regulate the quality of such substances in food, though the specific test can only properly be applied to 1 kg. of a sample taken from the factory where it is being used, and cannot be applied to, for example, chewing gum on sale to the general consumer. The Butter Regulations define butter and prescribe standards. The Colouring Matter in Foods Regulations add certain colours to the permitted list and withdraw others, so that there are now 25 permitted colours. Standards of purity are prescribed for them, and foods which may be coloured are listed. The Skimmed Milk with Non Milk Fat (Amendment) Regulations and the Antioxidants in Food Regulations, both make slight amendments in this field.

As was hinted in this Report last year, much legislation is under consideration, and the year saw Proposals on the following subjects: Fish and Meat Spreadable Products, Solvents in Food, and amendments to the Cheese regulations. Reports were also issued on claims and misleading descriptions of food, solvents, and the use of cyclamates as an artificial sweeting agent. These will doubtless become the subject matter of new legislation in the near future.

Nature of Sample	Formal	Informal
Butter	—	5
Meat and meat products	—	18
Confectionery, sweets, etc.	—	24
Fish—canned, and fish and meat pastes	—	11
Fruit—fresh, preserved and canned	—	14
Vegetables—fresh and canned	—	14
Groceries—miscellaneous	—	97
Jam, marmalade, honey, etc.	—	10
Lard, cooking fat and suet	—	7
Margarine	—	3
Milk and milk foods (canned) and cream	—	9
Milk	6	191
Patent medicines and chemical substances	—	11
Sausages and sausage meat	—	7
Temperance drinks and non-alcoholic wines	—	10
Wines, spirits and beers	6	—
Ice-cream	—	7
Totals	12	438
	450	

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF MILK SAMPLES OTHER THAN CHANNEL ISLANDS MILK

Period	No. of Samples Examined	AVERAGES	
		Fat %	Solids not Fat %
January	11	4·15	8·91
February	14	3·94	8·63
March	16	3·20	8·12
Quarter ended 31.3.66 ...	41	3·71	8·51
April	30	3·53	8·60
May	3	3·43	8·71
June	23	3·89	8·91
Quarter ended 30.6.66 ...	56	3·68	8·74
July	10	3·96	8·73
August	29	3·57	8·63
September	10	3·62	8·71
Quarter ended 30.9.66 ...	49	3·65	8·67
October	22	3·94	8·73
November	14	3·85	8·76
December	—	—	—
Quarter ended 31.12.66 ...	36	3·91	8·74
Year ended 31.12.66 ...	182	3·73	8·67

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF CHANNEL ISLANDS MILK

Month	No. of Samples Examined	AVERAGES	
		Fat %	Solids-not-Fat %
February	3	4·90	9·24
May	9	4·86	9·29
July	3	5·46	9·35
Year ended 31.12.66 ...	15	5·01	9·29

Samples of milk which failed to satisfy the presumptive standards are set out in the following table. All the samples formed parts of consignments taken in transit from dairy farms.

Sample No.	Formal	Informal	Article	Adulteration or other Irregularity	Action taken
4747		1	Milk	Added water. Non-fatty Solids 8·13%	One of consignment of four churns. Formal samples Nos. 4760 and 4761 obtained (see below).
4760	1		Milk	Added water 5% Non-fatty Solids 8·03%	Appeal to cow samples obtained and proved genuine. Proceedings instituted. Dispute as to "place of delivery" — case dismissed.
4761	1		Milk	Added water 3% Non-fatty Solids 8·21%	
4787		1	Milk	Trace of Penicillin	Farmer interviewed and warned.
4789		1	Milk	Trace of Penicillin	
5411		1	Milk	Penicillin 0·05 I.u/ml	Farm visited and farmer verbally warned.
5412		1	Milk	Penicillin 0·03 I.u/ml	
5540		1	Milk	Penicillin 0·03 I.u/ml	From consignment of 13 churns. Warning letter to farmer.
5543		1	Milk	Penicillin 0·03 I.u/ml	
5544		1	Milk	Penicillin 0·03 I.u/ml	
5545		1	Milk	Penicillin 0·03 I.u/ml	
5548		1	Milk	Penicillin 0·05 I.u/ml	
5549		1	Milk	Penicillin 0·05 I.u/ml	

In addition, 30 samples of milk were reported upon as being abnormal. They were deficient in solids-not-fat but the Hortvet Test showed these to be genuine milks. Also, 16 milks were abnormal in that they were deficient in either fat or both fat and solids-not-fat contents, but were reported as being genuine.

The following samples were subject to adverse comments by the Public Analyst.

Sample No.	Formal	Informal	Article	Adulteration or other Irregularity	Action taken
4669		1	Plantmilk	Unsatisfactory labelling	Manufacturers consulted. Labels amended.
4674		1	Rum Truffles	No rum flavour. (Cakes rather than sweets)	Baker consulted.
4690		1	Orange Juice (canned)	Unsatisfactory labelling	Importer consulted. Labels amended.
5560		1	Beef Sausages	Contained permitted preservative not above permitted maximum, but no notice exhibited at time of sale	Warning letter to vendor.
5567		1	Bread	Contained piece of swab embedded in it	Proceedings taken against baker who was fined £15.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL PURPOSES SUB-COMMITTEE

(as at end of 1966)

Mayor

COUNCILLOR S. GONSHOR, J.P.

Chairman

COUNCILLOR A. C. LINES

ALDERMAN F. W. BATES, J.P.
ALDERMAN L. G. BOWLES, C.C.
ALDERMAN H. C. LAWRENCE
COUNCILLOR C. JEPHSON
COUNCILLOR T. A. JONES
COUNCILLOR J. MCGRATH
COUNCILLOR MRS. K. M. MILNER, C.B.E., J.P.
COUNCILLOR R. A. WARREN
COUNCILLOR R. V. WHITLOCK

Co-opted

MRS. E. LYONS
MR. P. G. MILLER
MR. F. P. SANDERSON

J. A. CORBETT, B.A., PH.D., *Director of Education*

STAFF

(as at 31st December 1966)

Principal School Medical Officer
R. M. DYKES, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer
R. S. COOPER, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. to 10.4.66 (deceased)
from 1.4.66 G. A. ROBERTS, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officer
from 20.10.66 I. R. ALDOUS, M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer
Post Vacant

Assistant Medical Officer
Post Vacant

Ophthalmic Surgeon
E. A. BUTTERWORTH, F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S.

Orthopaedic Surgeon
D. LEVI, M.S., F.R.C.S.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon
P. TIMMIS, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

Principal School Dental Officer
from 26.9.66 J. W. COOMBS, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng.

Dental Surgeons
MISS DAPHNE BADHAM, L.D.S., R.C.S.
R. NEWTON, B.D.S., Birmingham, L.D.S., R.C.S.
from 14.2.66 (*part time*) MRS. ELISE SAMPSON, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng., to 24.6.66
from 1.7.66 (*part time*) MRS. GLENYS MOSS, B.D.S. (Durham)
One Post Vacant

Part Time (Orthodontics)
M. H. ROBINSON, L.D.S.

Dental Anaesthetist
M. G. L. LUCAS, M.B., Ch.B., F.F.A.

Orthoptist
MISS ANN FRYER, D.B.O. to 3.7.66
Post Vacant

Physiotherapist
H. J. GODFREY, M.C.S.P. (*part time*)

Speech Therapist

Miss Jacqueline Reeves, L.C.S.T. (*part time*) to 4.2.66
from 5.9.66 (*part time*) Miss Ruth Simmons, L.C.S.T.

Psychiatrist

R. C. Benians, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.M.

Educational Psychologist

D. W. Evans, M.A., Dip.Ed. (Oxon), M.Ass.Ed.Psych

Social Worker

Miss Mary Cortis, Cert. Child Care to 30.9.66
from 1.12.66 (*part time*) Mrs. Jacqueline Miller, B.A., Cert. App. Soc., A.M.I.M.S.W.

Nursing Officer

Mrs. I. O. Furse, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert. H.V.

Administrative Assistant

Mrs. J. R. Browne

COUNTY BOROUGH OF LUTON

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER R. M. DYKES, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

SCHOOL CLINIC,
DALLOW ROAD,
LUTON

Telephone 28271

March, 1967.

To the Chairman and
Members of the Education
Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of the School Health Service for the year 1966.

The school population decreased from 24,835 on the 19th January 1966 to 24,779 on the 19th January 1967. This is the first fall in twenty years and must be regarded as a temporary check occasioned by the delay in admission to school of five year old children. It is possible that the school population figure may reach 37,000 in 1971.

The general condition of children examined at school remained good and there were no clear trends in physical disorders. No children were considered by school doctors to have an unsatisfactory general nutritional condition.

The establishment of medical staff in the Local Authority Health Services provides for 5 full time medical officers, all of whom devote a proportion of their time to the School Health Service. From 1st April 1966, the Council approved regrading two of these posts and the establishment was altered from Principal School Medical Officer, Deputy Principal School Medical Officer and 3 Assistants (School Medical Officers) to Principal School Medical Officer, Deputy Principal School Medical Officer, Senior Medical Officer, Senior Assistant Medical Officer and Assistant Medical Officer. However, the last two posts remained unfilled and the third post of Senior Medical Officer was filled for only the latter part of the year. The Public Health Service no longer attracts younger doctors, and recruitment of suitable candidates for any but the higher posts has ceased for practical purposes.

Throughout the year several part time married women doctors and one general medical practitioner with a small practice were employed on a sessional basis to help carry out the school medical programme. Even so without some modification of procedure only about half of the medical inspections could have been completed. It was decided that entrants should receive the standard full medical examination with parents invited, whereas at the intermediate and leavers examinations a modified examination would be undertaken, and although parents were informed they were not especially invited. At these examinations about 45 children were seen at each session and a parental questionnaire was used to indicate any special examination needed.

Of 19 senior schools, 9 were visited; of 25 junior schools, 14 were visited; of 26 infant schools, 26 were visited; of 4 nursery schools or classes, 4 were visited. Therefore 53 out of 74 schools or nursery classes were visited in 1966 as compared with 61 out of 74 in 1965. Nevertheless 7,685 children were seen by school doctors at school compared with 6,597 in 1965. It is unlikely that the proportion of schools visited each year will increase significantly in the forseeable future. Fortunately all infant and nursery schools were visited during 1966 and I endeavoured to use whatever medical staff were available on the medical inspection programme of the younger age groups. In some Local Authority areas school medical examinations are performed by general practitioners. It is difficult to see how this could be done in Luton as most general practitioners have large lists and other medical commitments, and could not spare the time for sessional work.

There was a rise in the number of attendances at the School Clinic for minor ailments in 1966 which affected both doctors' and nurses' sessions. Furthermore there was a rise in the number of special sessions held at the School Clinic for consultation and treatment of enuresis and other defects. These rises were caused in large part by the increase in the number of cases referred by part time doctors from school medical inspections.

During 1966 it proved possible to introduce screening tests for hearing in the infant schools. Two Nurse/Audiometricians using a portable audiometer made 12 visits to schools and screened children at a 20 decibel level, referring any doubtful cases to the School Clinic for more detailed testing. Of the total number screened 2·8% were found to require observation and testing at intervals, and 1% were referred to the E.N.T. Consultant for further advice. It is hoped to extend this activity provided staff are available.

In Luton the Educational Psychologist and other staff who devote all, or part of their time to the Child Guidance Clinic, form an integral part of the School Health Service and come under the administrative control of the Principal School Medical Officer. The majority of children who are referred to the Principal School Medical Officer for investigation of psychological difficulties are not so severely maladjusted as to require the attention of a Psychiatrist. Indeed their difficulties are more frequently educational, cultural or social in origin and can be dealt with, in the first instance, by simple advice in the school environment, by remedial teaching, or by transfer to our day school for educationally subnormal children. Mr. D. W. Evans, our Educational Psychologist, has adopted methods used in the U.S.A. and introduced school counselling combined with remedial teaching with some measure of success. A most serious problem in Luton was the large number of under-achieving children who did not qualify for admission to a school for educationally subnormal pupils because their intelligence quotients were too high, and one result of the Educational Psychologists's investigations was to underline the need for special classes for these children.

At the end of 1966 there were 182 children on the roll of Luton's day special school for educationally subnormal pupils (Richmond Hill School), and of this number 24 came from Bedfordshire and 158 from Luton. There were 24 E.S.N. children from Luton placed at special boarding schools outside

Luton, mainly at St. Margaret's School, Great Gaddesden, which is administered by Bedfordshire County Council. The total number of Luton children placed in E.S.N. schools was 182 which is approximately 0·73% of the school population of 24,779. Assuming that about 1% of a school population would need placement in E.S.N. schools, Luton's present need would be about 250 places. A proportion of E.S.N. pupils is undoubtedly being dealt with in ordinary schools. The expected growth in school population over the next few years will bring about a corresponding increase in the need for places in E.S.N. schools.

I regret to record that Dr. R. S. Cooper, Deputy Principal School Medical Officer, died on 10th April after a distressing illness lasting one year. His post was filled from 1st April, 1966 by Dr. G. A. Roberts, who had recently been appointed Senior Medical Officer and had carried out the Deputy's responsibilities since the 1st July, 1965. Dr. I. R. Aldous took up duties as Senior Medical Officer on 20th October, 1666, after working as Senior Assistant Medical Officer with Buckinghamshire County Council. Mr. J. W. Coombs was appointed Luton's first Principal School Dental Officer from the 26th September, 1966. There were several other staff changes and for part of the year there was no Orthoptist, no Speech Therapist and no Social Worker in the Child Guidance Unit.

I am grateful to the staff of the School Health Service and the members of other departments for their assistance throughout the year. In particular I should like to thank the Director of Education and his staff, and the Headteachers and teachers, who have so kindly co-operated in our efforts on behalf of school children and their parents.

R. M. DYKES,

Principal School Medical Officer.

POPULATION AND DEPARTMENTS

The school population on the 28th January, 1966 was 24,835, and was 24,779 on the 19th January, 1967.

The number of pupils on the registers on the 19th January, 1967, was as follows:—

Primary Schools and Nursery Classes	15,312
High Schools	9,274
Special School	182

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

The medical examination of school children was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations, 1953. Infant school entrants were examined within their first year at school, and the modified inspection introduced at the Grammar, High and Technical schools in 1965 was extended to ten year old and fourteen year old pupils.

At junior and comprehensive schools periodic or "full" examinations were confined to those children who had never had a previous inspection. The parents of ten and fourteen year old children received a questionnaire before the school doctor's visit to school, and the doctor gave a brief inspection to children in these age groups. Follow up examinations were arranged at the School Clinic. Re-examinations of children requiring twelve monthly observation were carried out as formerly. By this means it was possible for the doctors to see a larger number of junior and senior pupils than in 1965, but not all schools were visited during the year.

The number of inspection sessions averaged 10·46 per week during the school terms.

At periodic medical inspections at schools (excluding the junior and senior examinations), 4,115 children were examined, and a further 1,303 were re-examined. Of these 4,115 children examined 1,046 (25·42 per cent) were found to have defects requiring treatment.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

Number of children vision screened by health visitor/ school nurse	1,792
Number already under treatment for defective vision ...	147
Number referred to School Clinic for vision test ...	380
Number seen by school medical officer at school ...	1,282

SENIOR EXAMINATION

Number of children vision screened by health visitor/ school nurse	1,519
Number already under treatment for defective vision ...	250
Number referred to School Clinic for further vision test ...	354
Number seen by school medical officer at school ...	985

RE-EXAMINATIONS FROM INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR EXAMINATIONS

Number of children given subsequent medical examination at School Clinic	146
Number of defects found to require treatment	141
Number of defects found to require observation ...	8

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN INSPECTED

At each routine medical inspection the Medical Officer assessed general fitness. In 1966 no children were considered unsatisfactory—as compared with 0·05 per cent in 1965.

Attendance of Parents

The attendance and co-operation of parents at periodic medical inspection was most gratifying as shown in the following table, although the attendance in the third age group was less satisfactory. It is a common experience that many older children prefer to be unaccompanied.

Entrants	89·85%
Leavers	27·59%
Other Age Groups	68·82%

SCHOOL NURSES

The work of the school nurse included:—(1) preparation of pupils for medical inspection, i.e., weighing, measuring height and vision testing, (2) assisting the School Medical Officer at medical inspection, e.g., obtaining history from parents, details of home conditions, etc., (3) routine inspections of pupils for cleanliness, (4) assisting at special clinics, e.g., ophthalmic, orthopaedic, (5) home visitation.

A school nurse trained in audiometry carries out audiometric examinations, prepares moulds for hearing aids, and assists the Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon at his clinic sessions.

School nurses carried out the following work during the year:—

1.	Number of attendances at clinics:—	
	Minor Ailment	503
	Special	1,032
2.	Number of attendances at School Medical Inspection	365
3.	Number of visits to schools for:—	
	(*a*) Head Inspections:	
	First Visits	339
	Re-inspections	32
	(*b*) Other Purposes	488
4.	Number of Home Visits	211

Cleanliness

All children attending primary and a proportion of those attending secondary schools were inspected by the school nurse at least once each term. The purpose of these inspections was to discover which children were harbouring headlice and eggs (nits), and to take action on any case of general dirtiness or other condition needing attention (e.g., running ears, plantar warts).

Most head infestation occurred in the children of a few families who were constantly being re-infested from contacts at home.

During the year 61,075 inspections were made and 342 children were found to be verminous (1·4 per cent of the school population). Verminous children were excluded from school and treated, and home visits were made to persuade parents to co-operate.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

Diagnostic and treatment sessions are held at the School Clinic, Dallow Road.

Minor Ailments Clinic—Medical Officer's Sessions—Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Nurses' Treatment Sessions—daily.
Dental—daily by appointment.
Ophthalmic—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday—5 sessions weekly.
Orthoptic daily.
E.N.T. Consultant—1 session per month.
Orthopaedic and Surgical Consultant—1 session per month.
Postural Clinic—at intervals.
Physiotherapy Sessions—Monday and Thursday p.m.
Child Guidance Consultant's Sessions—Wednesday and Friday, 4 sessions weekly.
Speech Therapy—4 sessions weekly.
Audiometric Testing—2 sessions weekly.

Minor Ailments

The treatment of minor ailments was carried out at the School Clinic, Dallow Road. Five Minor Ailment dressing sessions and three Medical Officer's sessions were held each week.

The number of attendances at Medical Officer's sessions rose again in 1966 and was 1,674 compared with 1,564 in 1965 and 1,498 in 1964.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' SESSIONS

Year	Total Attendances	School Population
1962	2,103	21,266
1963	1,990	22,003
1964	1,498	24,113
1965	1,564	24,835
1966	1,674	24,779

A further 137 sessions were held for consultation and treatment of enuresis and other defects. There were 349 new and 404 subsequent attendances by appointment.

NURSES' DRESSING SESSIONS

Year	Total Attendances	School Population
1962	2,212	21,266
1963	2,055	22,003
1964	1,918	24,113
1965	1,790	24,835
1966	2,220	24,779

No children with scabies were diagnosed and treated, compared with seven in 1964, and none in 1965

Seven children with impetigo were diagnosed and treated, compared with seventeen in 1963, seven in 1964, and four in 1965.

As well as the treatment of minor ailments, special examinations were undertaken by medical officers at the School Clinic of children referred from School Medical Inspections, school nurses, teachers, welfare officers and parents.

The total number of attendances during the year, excluding those attending for dental care, was 14,292, of which 5,129 were first visits.

Visual Defects

(1) *Ophthalmic Clinic*

Mr. E. A. Butterworth, F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S., conducted five sessions each week at the School Clinic.

Operative treatment when indicated, was carried out at the Children's Annexe of the Luton and Dunstable Hospital.

	Examined by Ophthalmic Surgeon	
	School Children	*Pre-School Children*
Total number of attendances	2,942	639
Number of new cases seen	581	144
Number of return cases seen	1,664	239
Number of prescriptions issued	778	67
Number referred for operative treatment/or investigation	15	38

Vision testing was carried out at school medical examination. The "E" card was used in infant schools, and the Keystone Vision Screener in junior and senior schools.

(2) *Orthoptic Clinic*

Total attendances for year ... ... 990 school age
614 pre-school age

(3) *Colour Vision*

All children in junior and senior schools received a colour vision test (Keystone Vision Screener) during school medical examination.

During the year 44 boys and 3 girls were found to have defective colour vision.

Orthopaedic and Surgical Defects

Children found at Medical Inspection or at the Minor Ailment Clinic to have orthopaedic, postural or surgical defects needing specialist advice, were referred to the Consultant Surgeon, who attended the clinic on the first Wednesday of each month. When operation proved to be necessary children were admitted to the Children's Annexe, Luton, or the Westminster Children's Hospital, under the care of the Consultant Surgeon.

As well as the sessions held by the Consultant Surgeon, sessions were held at intervals by School Medical Officers for the observation and treatment of minor postural defects. From these sources 75 children were referred to the physiotherapist for remedial exercises.

The physiotherapist held two treatment sessions weekly throughout the year, giving groups of children special exercises for orthopaedic defects, principally postural defects of spine or feet.

Number of attendances at sessions held by Orthopaedic Surgeon ...	187
Number of attendances at sessions held by School Medical Officers ...	241
Number of new cases seen during the year	247
Number of cases on register at 31.12.66	223
Number of attendances at physiotherapy sessions	1,121

Particulars of the cases seen and the work undertaken are given below:—

DEFECTS	No. of Cases	No. of Attendances	No. for Exercises	No. of Appliances Ordered	No. of X-rays	No. ref. to Hospital	No. Discharged
Asthma	2	3	2	—	—	—	—
Congenital Defects	10	13	—	—	—	1	5
Genu Valgum	33	54	13	2	1	1	19
Genu Varum	6	11	1	2	2	—	3
Hallux Valgus	4	5	2	—	2	—	—
Hammer Toes	5	7	—	—	1	1	2
Hernia	32	37	—	—	—	17	2
Metatarsus Varus	4	5	—	—	1	—	1
Pes Cavus	4	6	—	—	—	1	—
Pes Planus	41	47	25	1	—	—	9
Pes Valgus	5	6	3	—	—	—	1
Posture	41	47	10	—	2	1	24
Testicles—High	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Retractile ...	4	4	—	—	—	1	1
Undescended ...	40	48	—	—	—	11	5
Tight Tendons	2	2	—	—	—	—	1
Torticollis	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases or Defects ...	86	101	21	4	2	10	24
	321	398	77	9	11	44	98

An additional 185 attendances were made by 132 pre-school children referred by Medical Officers from the Child Welfare Centres and Day Nurseries.

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects

Children suffering from these defects are treated at the Minor Ailment Clinic or referred for specialist opinion, after informing the family doctor. Children thought to have defects of hearing are examined at the School Clinic by audiometry or other special methods.

The Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon held monthly sessions at the School Clinic for children with hearing defects and saw others (e.g., patients with recurrent tonsillitis) at the Luton and Dunstable Hospital and Children's Annexe. The teachers of the deaf attended the consultant sessions at the School Clinic.

Number of Audiometric Sessions (School Nurse) ...	125
Number of school children tested	680
Number of school children referred to Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant for further investigation	49
Number of pre-school children tested	181
Number of pre-school children referred to Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant	9

Number of E.N.T. Consultant Sessions	12
Number of school children seen	48
Total number of attendances	57
Number of school children recommended to be supplied with hearing aids	9

In addition 27 pre-school children made 47 attendances, and 2 were recommended to be supplied with hearing aids.

Hearing tests at school on infant school entrants were started in September, 1966, and during the term 12 visits to schools were made. A school nurse visited schools with a portable audiometer and made group tests on 6–7 children at a time, referring any doubtful cases for more detailed testing at the School Clinic.

Number of sessions devoted to Audiometric Screening Sessions in school	12
Number of children tested	391
Number of children tested who required further test ...	32
Number of children re-tested at Clinic	20
Number of children discharged (no defect)	5
Number of children for observation	11
Number of children referred for further investigation by Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant	4

Units for Children with Partial Hearing

During the year one teacher of the deaf was responsible for the Unit at Hitchin Road Junior School, one for the Unit and nursery class at Leagrave Infants' School and one acted as general liaison teacher with responsibility for peripatetic work and the follow up of children in secondary schools. All three teachers attended the Consultant Audiologists' sessions at the School Clinic.

Physical Defects and Delicate Children

Seventeen sessions were held during the year for the examination of delicate children and children with physical defects. There were 14 new and 6 return cases seen, making a total of 22 attendances.

Children in this group receiving special educational treatment during the year were distributed as follows:

Home Tuition	3
Convalescent Home or Open Air School	11
In Residential Schools for Physically Handicapped ...	7

The Lady Zia Wernher Centre for Spastic Children

This a day centre primarily for children with cerebral palsy. A small number of children with other physical handicaps are admitted. A consultant paediatrician, speech therapist, occupational therapist and physiotherapist are employed by the North-West Regional Hospital Board. Another physiotherapist is employed by the Regional Board and the local Spastic Society. Two teachers are employed by the local education authority. The building was provided by the Spastic Society and upkeep is assisted by a grant from the local education authority.

Children are admitted to:—

1. The Hospital Group.

These are severely handicapped and often mentally subnormal children. They receive physiotherapy and other treatment under the guidance of the consultant paediatrician. Some children in this group may remain at the Lady Zia Centre until the age of 15.

2. The School Roll.

Educable children with cerebral palsy or other physical handicap not severe enough to qualify for the hospital group are placed in two classes. Teaching arrangements are supervised by the headmaster of Ramridge Junior School. Physical and educational progress is carefully watched so that decisions concerning eventual placement may be made. The main alternatives are:—

(i) continued education at the Lady Zia Centre
(ii) ordinary school
(iii) school for educationally subnormal children
(iv) residential special school

It is generally possible to place children satisfactorily in other establishments by the age of 12.

Backward and Disturbed Children

During the year 48 sessions were held for the assessment of children referred on account of backwardness. There were 25 new and 28 return cases, making 53 attendances, and appropriate recommendations regarding extra tuition at school, special educational treatment, or further supervision were made in each case.

The number of children ascertained during the year under section 34 of the Education Act, 1944, as educationally subnormal and requiring special educational treatment at Richmond Hill School and residential schools was 6. In addition 32 children were considered to need education at Richmond Hill School under informal arrangements. A total of 48 children were admitted to Richmond Hill School, of whom 4 were transfers from other areas, 33 were admitted under informal arrangements, and 3 resided in the County area. Transport was provided for 71 children to and from Richmond Hill.

Number of children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57 (4) of the Education Act, 1944	11
Number of decisions cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944	—
Number reported as needing care after leaving school ...	13

During the year nine sessions were held for the assessment of children referred for emotional and behaviour problems. Eleven children were seen making eleven attendances, and appropriate recommendations regarding referral to the Child Guidance Clinic or further supervision were made in each case.

Richmond Hill School

This local authority school takes day pupils who are educationally subnormal, but many are admitted on an informal basis. The age range is 5–16 years. At the end of 1966 there were 182 pupils distributed in 10 classes.

1. Reception Class (average age 7 years)
2. "Top Infant" (average age 8 years)
3. Junior (average age 9 years)
4. Junior (average age 10 years)
5. Junior (average age 10 years)
6. Senior Boys and Girls (average age 12 years)
7. Senior Boys (average age 13 years)
8. Senior Girls (average age 13 years)
9. Senior Boys (average age 15 years)
10. Senior Girls (average age 15 years)

The size of classes are kept as far as possible at 14 for the reception class and 18 for the others.

Child Guidance

Psychiatrist: DR. R. C. BENIANS, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.M.

The establishment at the Luton Child Guidance Clinic provides for the services of a Consultant Psychiatrist, an Educational Psychologist and a Psychiatric Social Worker. During 1966 Dr. Benians attended by arrangement with the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board for four sessions weekly. In September 1966 Miss M. Cortis, Social Worker, resigned her appointment and her place was taken by Mrs. J. Miller on a part time basis in December 1966.

Patients are referred directly to the Psychiatrist by family doctors, by the Magistrates of the Juvenile Court and by School Medical Officers. Cases from all other sources are referred through the Principal School Medical Officer.

In Luton the Child Guidance Clinic is an integral part of the School Health Service and is under the administrative control of the Principal School Medical Officer. The Educational Psychologist (whose report follows this section) is not only a member of the Child Guidance team but under the direction of the Principal School Medical Officer he engages in assessment of mental subnormality and of educational retardation, and in remedial teaching and school counselling.

Details of the work of the Child Guidance Clinic are recorded below. Abnormal behaviour on the part of the child was the most frequent reason for referral, but in almost every case it was found that the child's behaviour was part of a family problem. Each case was, therefore, assessed and helped as a family. Wherever possible both parents were seen as well as the child. The numbers of families treated by psychotherapy at the clinic was only slightly higher than last year and this branch of Child Guidance work might well be increased if sufficient staff were to become available.

Number of *children* seen at Child Guidance Clinic during the year:—	
New Cases	143
Old Cases	87
Total	230

Number of *attendances* during the year:—	
First attendances—New Cases	143
Old Cases	87
Subsequent attendances	766
Total	996

Analysis of New Cases referred during the year:—

1. Area—Borough	159
Other	2
Total	161

2. Source of referral:—	
School Medical Officers	66
Consultants	18
G.P's.	26
Juvenile Courts and Probation Officers ...	12
Children's Department	18
Education Officer	2
Other Sources (e.g. re-referral by parent) ...	19
Total	161

3. Reasons for referral:—

Habit disorders (e.g. enuresis/encopresis) ...	16
Anti-social problems (e.g. delinquency, stealing, etc.)	28
Dependency problems (e.g. school refusal, phobias, etc.)	21
Other behaviour problems	74
Psychosomatic disorders	4
Learning problems	18
Psychosis in childhood	—
Total	161

4. Action taken over new cases:—

Treated by psychotherapy at Clinic	35
Supported and supervised at Clinic	23
Seen for assessment only	55
Recommended for placement away from home	4
Cases offered appointments which they did not keep	25
Number of cases awaiting assessment ...	19
Total	161

In all, 161 new cases were referred during the year, of whom 17 were pre-school children, and 6 were adolescents already at work.

School Psychological Service

Educational Psychologist: D. W. EVANS, M.A. Dip.Ed.(Oxon) M.Ass.Ed.Psych.

During the year 433 new cases were seen and 77 cases were reviewed. In addition 183 children were seen at school and there were 142 cases which came for counselling and remedial teaching.

New ground has been broken in Family Counselling at the schools. This is usually a joint session with parents and teachers, and in the places where this has been done a good measure of success has been experienced.

For two terms, Group Counselling sessions were held with twelve difficult pupils at Stopsley High School. This experiment has resulted in a reasonable measure of success, if this is to be measured by better behaviour of the boys, better school attainments and better social adjustment within the family.

During the year several films were shown to Headteachers. These were mainly concerned with new approaches in the classroom involving the work of school counsellors and the practice of group counselling. The films were kindly lent to us by Professor Manford Sonstegard of the University of Southern Illinois, and by Mr. Maurice Bullard, the Psychologist in charge of school counselling in the State of Oregon, U.S.A.

During the year the Educational Psychologist has had the privilege of addressing a number of Parent Teacher Association meetings and gatherings of teachers, where their particular problems were discussed. It is felt that this kind of work is an essential part of the Educational Psychologist's duties and helps to foster a closer relationship between the Clinic and the schools.

New Cases (School Clinic)	433
Review Cases (School Clinic)	77
Counselling and Remedial Teaching (School Clinic)	142
Others (seen at school)	183
Total	835

Maidenhall Special Class

This class of 20 retarded pupils, is at present an integral part of Maidenhall Junior School. It is possible to transfer to it pupils from other schools in need of special teaching. Such transfers have been made during the year.

The teacher, Mr. Marsh, has special qualifications for this difficult work, which is eminently successful. During the year four pupils have been sufficiently rehabilitated to return to an ordinary stream in their original schools.

It is hoped that the unit will soon become a fully organised remedial teaching unit attached to the Maidenhall school, and the teacher supernumerary to the school establishment so as not to penalise the school staffing, because of the remedial work.

Speech Therapy

There was no Speech Therapist from February until September 1966 when Miss R. Simmons was appointed for four sessions weekly by arrangement with the Luton and Hitchin Hospital Management Committee.

Since September there has been one assessment session per week and three treatment sessions.

Number of children attending for assessment	55
Number of children attending for treatment	60
Total number of attendances	353

Types of defect treated included:—

Cleft Palate
Dyslalia
Dysphasia
Cluttering
Stammering
Delayed speech and
Language Development
Non-speaking child.

DENTAL DEFECTS

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Principal School Dental Officer: J. W. COOMBS, L.D.S., R.C.F. (Eng.)

Staff

The table below gives the number of dental officers employed in the Authority's schools and M.C.S. dental services and the strength in terms of full time officers at the end of 1966 and the corresponding figure for 1965.

	31st December 1966	31st December 1965
Full time officers	3	2
Part time officers	2	1
Actual strength in terms of full time officers ...	3·25	2·05

The post of Principal School Dental Officer was filled with effect from 26th September 1966.

From February to June inclusive Mrs. E. Sampson gave five dental sessions per week. In July Mrs. G. Moss who had worked as a part-time dental officer in 1965 returned for two sessions a week. Mr. Robinson continued to provide orthodontic treatment one session per fortnight.

Premises and Surgery Accommodation

Work is in hand to make the necessary alterations and preparation to a room in the Dallow Road Clinic to provide combined surgery and office facilities for the Principal School Dental Officer.

Inspection

The number of children inspected in the current year was more than twice that of the preceding year. Though there was a slight fall in the number inspected at the clinic this was more than compensated for by a threefold increase in the number inspected at school.

Relative to the number of pupils inspected there was a rise in the number requiring treatment of 2·3%.

Treatment

The number of pupils treated shows an increase of 32% over the preceding year.

The figure representing the number of fillings per patient treated was 2·09 and for teeth filled the figure was 1·82, whilst for extractions it was 1·05. The ratio of teeth filled to teeth extracted was 1·7 to 1.

Dentures

In this category it is pleasing to report a fall of about a third in the number of pupils supplied with dentures.

Dental Disease and Preventive Dentistry

Though dental disease has afflicted the human race throughout time its prevalence has increased markedly with the advance of civilisation.

The most destructive of dental diseases is dental caries which until recently continued to show a marked increase.

Over the years those people concerned with dental treatment have experimented and researched in vain to find some way of decreasing or preventing the advance of dental caries. The only methods available to the dental profession to effect any control of caries have been mechanical in form, mainly by removing the decayed tissue and effecting a repair to the tooth by means of a filling of some type, or extraction if the damage is too extensive to repair. Filling does not arrest the disease but does retard its advance for a useful period of time. Strict observance of diet and oral hygiene can also help to control decay in some small degree.

However, in comparatively recent years research has shown that a marked reduction in caries is brought about by fluorides.

It was observed in different countries that in some areas dental caries was less prevalent than others. Eventually it became apparent that the areas having a low incidence of caries all had a high fluoride content occurring naturally in their domestic water supplies.

During the past twenty years in the United States of America and Canada, and since 1955 in this country, pilot schemes for artificial fluoridation of water supplies have been carried out.

The result of surveys in the areas with natural fluoride in the water supplies and those areas where artificial fluoridation has been used show a reduction of about 40%–60% compared with areas where fluoride is not present.

In August 1965 after thorough consideration of all the issues involved, the Minister of Health, on behalf of the Government, advised all local authorities to begin fluoridation of domestic water supplies.

A number of local authorities have accepted the principle of fluoridation but have not yet implemented such a scheme for various reasons—Luton is one of these authorities.

The immediate effect of fluoridation is very slight. A marked improvement in the prevalence of dental decay becoming apparent about five years after fluoridation is commenced.

The undoubted improvement possible in the incidence of dental caries, the absence of any proven contraindications, and the lapse of time before the benefits of artificial fluoridation of domestic water supplies is appreciable makes further discussion, consideration and early implementation of such a scheme a matter of the greatest importance and urgency.

The School Dental Service in Luton since 1948

In 1948 the two full time dental officers working in the area resigned. Since then the school dental service in Luton, as in other areas has suffered through lack of staff.

Part time staff then provided a sporadic and minimal service until the end of 1958 when two full time dental officers joined the staff, this position continuing until 1960 when one resigned.

The service was then maintained by the remaining dental officer until 1962, when for nine months there were two dental officers. Another dental officer was appointed in 1963. Since that date, with assistance of part time dental officers, the situation remained static until September 1966 when the post of Principal School Dental Officer was filled, the staff is now three full time dental officers and two part time dental officers.

Although the staff situation has improved the appointment of another full time dental officer is desirable as soon as possible to replace one of the part time dental officers who is leaving in the very near future. Such an appointment would mean that the four existing dental surgeries would be in full use.

However the recommended number of dental officers for the present school population is 7 or 8 which means the existing dental surgery and auxiliary accommodation is quite inadequate for the service that should be provided. The appointment of further dental officers cannot be considered until additional accommodation is available.

Recruitment of dentists to the school dental service has been slow and is unlikely to improve markedly in the near future; the posts therefore have to be made as attractive as possible.

In the first instance, clean and well decorated surgeries with the latest equipment are essential, together with full clerical and chairside assistance. Salaries being restricted within the scales laid down, some inducements will have to be offered with the posts when advertised. In another report on the school dental service some suggestions regarding inducements have been made, but additional ones already offered by other authorities, may well have to be considered, if it is hoped to attract and retain the staff necessary to provide anything approaching a full school dental service.

It had been recommended that to provide extension of the service as quickly as possible dental surgeries and ancillary accommodation be provided in a proposed Health Centre in Castle Street scheduled for 1967–1968. As this project is unlikely to go forward it is hoped that the required additional accommodation to allow extension of the service centrally will not long be delayed.

Thereafter dental suites should be included in clinics or health centres which may be built to serve other areas of the Borough. In this way it may be possible to build up a staff of twelve dental officers and so have a school dental service able to meet its commitments to the school population of 1977.

Statistics

A summary of the school dental work carried out during 1966 is as follows:—

Attendances and Treatment

TOTAL VISITS	4,897
Additional Courses of Treatment commenced ...	82
Fillings in Permanent Teeth	3,851
Fillings in Deciduous Teeth	1,213
Permanent Teeth filled	3,325
Deciduous Teeth filled	1,089
Permanent Teeth extracted	755
Deciduous Teeth extracted	1,794
General Anaesthetics	963
Emergencies	272
Number of Pupils X-rayed	114
Prophylaxis	134
Teeth otherwise conserved	389
Number of teeth root filled	6
Crowns	2
Courses of treatment completed	1,683

Orthodontics

Cases remaining from previous year	39
New Cases commenced during year	36
Cases completed during year	18
Cases discontinued during year	Nil
Number of removable appliances fitted ...	43
Number of fixed appliances fitted	2
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant ...	6

Prosthetics

Pupils supplied with full dentures for first time	Nil
Pupils supplied with partial dentures for first time	12
Number of dentures supplied	12

Inspections

(a) First inspection at school, Number of Pupils	6,688
(b) First inspection at clinic, Number of Pupils	1,445
Number of (a) and (b) found to require treatment	5,425
Number of (a) and (b) offered treatment ...	4,336
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic ...	732
Number of (c) found to require treatment ...	592

Sessions

Sessions devoted to treatment	945·55
Sessions devoted to inspection	37·00
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education ...	3·45

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

(Children having a disability of mind or body necessitating education by special methods.)

The Local Education Authority have a statutory duty to discover children in their area who, having attained the age of two years, require special educational treatment.

The number of children in special schools for handicapped children at 31st December during each of the past five years is shown below.

	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Deaf	Educationally Subnormal	Epileptic	Maladjusted	Physically Handicapped	Speech	Delicate	Total	% of Total School Population
1962	3	4	5	—	136	1	14	8	—	5	176	0·83
1963	3	5	4	—	151	—	15	11	—	5	194	0·88
1964	4	5	5	—	181	—	13	11	—	2	221	0·91
1965	3	5	7	—	157	—	13	11	1	4	201	0·81
1966	4	5	10	1	182	2	13	7	—	7	231	0·93

The ten categories of Handicapped Pupils defined in the School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations are as follows:—

(*a*) Blind Pupils

"*Pupils who have no sight or whose sight is, or is likely to become, so defective that they require education by methods not involving the use of sight.*"

Number of blind pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes 1

Number of blind pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year 1

Total number of blind pupils in Special Schools for the Blind as at 31.12.66 4

(*b*) Partially Sighted Pupils

"*Pupils who by reason of defective vision cannot follow the normal regime of ordinary schools without detriment to their sight or to their educational development, but can be educated by special methods involving the use of sight.*"

Number of partially sighted pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes ... ... Nil

Number of partially sighted pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year ... ... Nil

Total number of partially sighted pupils in Special Schools for partially sighted children as at 31.12.66 5

Number of partially sighted pupils attending ordinary school 2

(*c*) **Deaf Pupils**

"Pupils who have no hearing or whose hearing is so defective that they require education by methods used for deaf pupils without naturally acquired speech or language."

Number of deaf pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	3
Number of deaf pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	3
Total number of pupils in Special Schools for the deaf as at 31.12.66	10

(*d*) **Partially Deaf**

"Pupils who have some naturally acquired speech and language but whose hearing is so defective that they require for their education special arrangements or facilities though not necessarily all the educational methods used for deaf pupils."

Number of partially deaf pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	Nil
Number of partially deaf pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	1
Total number of pupils in Special Schools for Partially Deaf Children as at 31.12.66	1
Number of pupils attending Unit for Partially Hearing Children at Hitchin Road J.M. as at 31.12.66 ... ... (including 1 child from another area)	6
Number of pupils attending Unit for Partially Hearing Children at Leagrave I. as at 31.12.66 ... ... (including 2 children from other areas)	7
Number of children attending Leagrave Nursery Class ... (including 1 child from another area)	5
Number of pupils with hearing aids attending other Luton schools	32

(*e*) **Educationally Subnormal Pupils**

"Pupils who, by reason of limited ability or other conditions, resulting in educational retardation, require some specialist form of education, wholly or partly in substitution for the education normally given in ordinary schools."

Number of Educationally Subnormal Children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	38

Number of Educationally Subnormal Children admitted to Richmond Hill School during the year 15
(including 4 transfers from other areas)

Number of children admitted to Richmond Hill School under informal arrangements 33

Number of Educationally Subnormal Children admitted to Special Residential Schools 5

Total number of children on Register at Richmond Hill Special School at 31.12.66 (including 24 children residing in county area) 182

Total number of Educationally Subnormal Children attending Special Residential Schools as at 31.12.66 24

(*f*) Epileptic Pupils

"*Pupils who by reason of epilepsy cannot be educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools without detriment to themselves or other pupils.*"

Number of epileptic pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes 2

Number of epileptic pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year 2

Total number of epileptic pupils in Special Schools for epileptic children as at 31.12.66 2

(*g*) Maladjusted Children

"*Pupils who show evidence of emotional instability or psychological disturbance and require special educational treatment in order to effect their personal, social or educational readjustment.*"

Number of maladjusted pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes 5

Number of maladjusted pupils admitted to Special Schools etc., for maladjusted children during the year 6

Total number of maladjusted pupils in Special Schools, Hostels, etc., as at 31.12.66 13

(*h*) Physically Handicapped Pupils

"*Pupils not suffering solely from a defect of sight or hearing who by reason of disease or crippling defect cannot, without detriment to their health or educational development, be satisfactorily educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools.*"

Number of physically handicapped pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes ... ... Nil

Number of physically handicapped pupils admitted to Residential Special Schools during the year	1
Total number of physically handicapped pupils in Residential Special Schools as at 31.12.66	7

(*i*) Pupils Suffering from Speech Defect

"*Pupils who on account of defect or lack of speech not due to deafness, require special educational treatment.*"

Number of pupils with speech defect newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	Nil
Number of pupils with speech defect admitted to Special Schools during the year	Nil
Total number of children with speech defect in Special Schools as at 31.12.66	Nil

(*j*) Delicate Pupils

"*Pupils not falling under any other category who by reason of impaired physical condition need a change of environment, or cannot, without risk to their health or educational development, be educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools.*"

Number of delicate pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	3
Number of delicate pupils admitted to Special Open Air Schools during the year	3
Total number of delicate pupils in Residential Open Air Schools as at 31.12.66	7

B.C.G. VACCINATION

(Circulars 22/53, 72/49 and 7/59)

The B.C.G. vaccination of school children aged 13 against tuberculosis which was introduced in 1957, was continued in 1966, using the British freeze-dried vaccine (Glaxo). The number of children attending Local Education Authority Schools in this age group (children born between 1st September, 1952, and 31st August, 1953), totalled 1,451 and of this number 1,154 were skin tested (Heaf test). At the subsequent readings 1,023 children showed a negative reaction and received B.C.G. vaccination. One hundred and thirty-one (11·35%), gave positive reactions, indicating past or present tuberculosis infection, and were referred to the Chest Clinic for an X-ray and investigation.

Number of children in age group		1,451
Number accepting invitations for skin test		1,238
Number who attended for skin test	1,154	
Number of absentees	84	
		1,238
Number of negative reactors	1,023	
Number of positive reactors	131	
Number who failed to attend reading of skin test ...	—	
		1,154
Number of negative reactors who received B.C.G. ...		1,023
Number of positive reactors referred to Chest Clinic ...		131
Number of positive reactors who attended Chest Clinic	80	
Number of positive reactors who failed to attend Chest Clinic	33	
Number of positive reactors already known to Chest Clinic		18
Number of positive reactors recalled for further examination		4
Number of positive reactors found to have tuberculous infection		Nil

Year	No. of 13-year old children in L.E.A. Schools	No. Tuberculin Tested	No. Positive	No. Negative	% of Positives in Tested Groups
1961	2,111	1,275 (60·4%)	104	1,171	8·2
1962	2,056	1,554 (75·6%)	110	1,444	7·1
1963	1,870	1,449 (77·4%)	132	1,317	9·1
1964	1,985	1,463 (73·7%)	155	1,308	10·6
1965	1,931	1,303 (67·99%)	127	1,176	9·7
1966	1,451	1,154 (79·73%)	131	1,023	11·35

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The number of confirmed cases of infectious disease in school children during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Scarlet Fever	6	9	7	16	12
Whooping Cough	—	11	16	8	20
Measles	692	364	593	333	632
Poliomyelitis:					
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	3	17	17	2	27
Infective Hepatitis	1	1	8	41	8
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	1	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	1
Other Infectious diseases ...	3	—	2	1	4

NURSERY SCHOOLS AND NURSERY CLASSES

During 1966 the attendance of children between the ages of 3–5 years at nursery schools and classes in Luton was as follows:—

Nursery School or Class	Full time	Part time	Total
Hart Hill Nursery School ...	104	26	130
Dallow Road Nursery School	92	38	130
Beechwood Nursery Class ...	30	58	88
Leagrave Nursery Class ...	21	2	23
TOTAL ...	247	124	421

The Nursery Schools and Classes were visited at least twice each term by a Medical Officer who examined new entrants and those under observation.

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK IN SCHOOLS

With the opening of the Wenlock Church of England Primary Junior School in January, 1966 there are now 44 self-contained kitchen/dining rooms situated as follows:—

Ashcroft High
Barnfield High
Beech Hill High
Beechwood C.P.
Chantry Junior
Chantry Infants'
Challney High
Cheynes Infants'
Crawley Green Infants'
Dallow Nursery
Denbigh High and J.M.
Dunstable Road C.P.
Farley C.P.
Ferrars Junior
Ferrars Infants'
Halyard High
Hart Hill Nursery
Hart Hill C.P.
Icknield High
Icknield C.P.
Leagrave J.M.
Leagrave Infants'
Lealands High
Luton High
Maidenhall C.P.
Meads Infants'
Norton Road C.P.
Ramridge C.P.
Richmond Hill
Rotheram High
St. Joseph's R.C. Junior
St. Joseph's R.C. Infants'
St. Margaret of Scotland R.C. Junior
St. Margaret of Scotland R.C. Infants'
Sacred Heart R.C. Primary
Stopsley High
Stopsley C.P.
Sundon Park C.P.
Surrey Street C.P.
Tennyson Road C.P.
Whipperley Infants'
William Austin C.P.
Wenlock C. of E. Primary Junior
VI Form College

The closure of the Queen Square Junior Boy's School has reduced the number of school departments receiving container meals to seven. The distribution of container meals is as follows:—

From Hart Hill C.P. Kitchen to St. Matthews C.P. and Infant Schools

From Icknield High School Kitchen to Stockwoods Boy's High School, Stockwood Girls' High School, Hitchin Road Primary School and the Warden Hill Primary School.

From Maidenhall C.P. School Kitchen to Denbigh Road C.P. Infants' School.

Meals served in the financial year 1965/1966 were as follows:—

(a) Meals for scholars paying	2,577,839
(b) Meals for scholars, free	102,846
(c) Meals for teaching staff, paying	48,448
(d) Meals for teaching staff on duty, free ...	103,609
(e) Meals supplied to kitchen and canteen staffs ...	105,481
Total meals served 1965/66 (191 schooldays)	2,938,223
Comparative figure 1964/65 (198 schooldays)	2,757,965

One third of a pint of milk has remained the permitted daily quantity of milk to be provided for each child. The following statistics have been submitted to the Department of Education and Science for meals and milk during one day in September 1965 and September 1966.

	September 1965	*September 1966*
Number of children in attendance at school ...	22,418	23,359
Number of children receiving meals on payment ...	13,986	14,967
Number of children receiving free meals ...	400	603
Number of children receiving milk	17,221	17,970
Percentage of children receiving meals	64·17	66·65
Percentage of children receiving milk	76·82	76·94

CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOL WELFARE OFFICERS

The efficient conduct of the School Health Service depends in large measure on the close co-operation between doctors, nurses and teachers. Teachers are encouraged to bring to the notice of the school medical officer children whose general condition, behaviour, lack of progress in school etc., indicates the need for medical advice.

The co-operation of teachers and others connected with the welfare of children is greatly appreciated.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Before a child starts in employment or within 14 days of his taking employment he must be medically examined to ensure that the employment will not be prejudicial to his health or physical development, and that it will not render him unfit to obtain proper benefit from his education.

Re-examination every six months is required during the course of employment.

Number of children examined by School Medical Officer and passed	255
Number of children re-examined by School Medical Officer and passed	—
Number of children examined by School Medical Officer and refused certificates	—
Total	255

The number of children licensed during 1966 was 255 (including 3 children residing in the County area and working within the County Borough) and the nature of the employment was as follows:—

Newspaper deliveries	130
Errand Boys, Shop Assistants, etc.	125

No children were examined under the Children's and Young Persons' Act, 1933, in connection with employment of children in entertainment.

PART I TABLE A—MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

Age groups inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of pupils who have received a full medical examination	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected		No. of pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin).		
		Satisfactory No.	Unsatisfactory No.		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1962 and later	334	334	—	—	7	56	52
1961	594	594	—	—	54	126	146
1960	1,676	1,676	—	—	162	380	446
1959	1,120	1,120	—	—	94	238	264
1958	131	131	—	—	28	23	38
1957	77	77	—	—	22	9	26
1956	52	52	—	1,136	18	5	20
1955	44	44	—	—	11	10	18
1954	40	40	—	—	19	7	21
1953	18	18	—	—	5	—	5
1952	12	12	—	985	2	1	3
1951 and earlier	17	17	—	—	6	3	7
Total ...	4,115	4,115	—	2,121	428	858	1,046

Column (3) total as a percentage of Column (2) total 100·0%
Column (4) total as a percentage of Column (2) total 0·0%

Table B

OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	1,521
Number of Re-inspections	3,928
TOTAL	5,449

Table C

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	20,161
(b)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ...	342
(c)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944) ...	291
(d)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3) Education Act, 1944) ...	51

PART II. DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS AND SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)		Periodic Inspections				Special Inspections
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
4	Skin	T	43	2	9	54	181
		O	76	—	14	90	—
5	Eyes—(a) Vision ...	T	310	8	110	428	28
		O	672	—	20	692	—
	(b) Squint ...	T	66	—	11	77	6
		O	15	—	1	16	—
	(c) Other ...	T	10	—	1	11	56
		O	4	—	1	5	—
6	Ears—(a) Hearing ...	T	140	1	14	155	52
		O	70	—	13	83	2
	(b) Otitis Media	T	28	1	6	35	17
		O	165	—	19	184	—
	(c) Other ...	T	4	—	2	6	18
		O	6	—	2	8	—

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)		Periodic Inspections				Special Inspections
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
7	Nose and Throat ...	T	105	—	14	119	62
		O	381	1	59	441	1
8	Speech	T	55	—	4	59	18
		O	66	—	32	98	—
9	Lymphatic Glands ...	T	12	—	1	13	—
		O	97	—	19	116	—
10	Heart	T	15	—	1	16	1
		O	52	—	15	67	1
11	Lungs	T	22	—	1	23	13
		O	122	2	21	145	4
12	Developmental—						
	(a) Hernia ...	T	20	—	1	21	—
		O	11	1	4	16	—
	(b) Other ...	T	26	—	9	35	10
		O	178	2	32	212	1
13	Orthopaedic—						
	(a) Posture ...	T	20	—	6	26	7
		O	82	1	16	99	—
	(b) Feet ...	T	57	—	11	68	31
		O	171	2	31	204	1
	(c) Other ...	T	20	—	7	27	14
		O	51	1	9	61	—
14	Nervous System—						
	(a) Epilepsy ...	T	1	—	1	2	1
		O	13	—	5	18	—
	(b) Other ...	T	27	—	—	27	47
		O	38	—	1	39	—
15	Psychological—						
	(a) Development	T	13	—	1	14	7
		O	78	—	19	97	—
	(b) Stability ...	T	34	—	6	40	31
		O	64	—	12	76	—
16	Abdomen	T	14	—	1	15	—
		O	39	—	3	42	—
17	Other	T	13	—	1	14	211
		O	28	—	7	35	2

PART III. TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(including Nursery and Special Schools)

Table A

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	59
Errors of refraction (including squint)	2,239
TOTAL	2,298
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	778

Table B

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment:—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	6
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	370
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	22
Received other forms of treatment	37
TOTAL	435
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:—	
(a) in 1966	6
(b) in previous years	26

Table C

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	135
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	12
TOTAL	147

Table D

DISEASES OF THE SKIN

(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table C of Part I)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	1
(b) Body	—
Scabies	—
Impetigo	6
Other skin diseases	143
TOTAL	150

Table E

CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	115

Table F

SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	81

Table G

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	621
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	4
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	1,023
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above— Orthoptics	371
TOTAL (a)-(d)	2,019

PART IV. DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First Visit	1,214	1,032	175	2,421
Subsequent visits	1,124	1,145	207	2,476
Total visits	2,338	2,177	382	4,897
Additional courses of treatment commenced	30	48	4	82
Fillings in permanent teeth ...	1,077	2,255	519	3,851
Fillings in deciduous teeth ...	1,107	106	—	1,213
Permanent teeth filled	860	1,965	500	3,325
Deciduous teeth filled	997	92	—	1,089
Permanent teeth extracted ...	107	564	84	755
Deciduous teeth extracted ...	1,470	324	—	1,794
General Anaesthetics	584	341	38	963
Emergencies	160	96	16	272

Number of pupils X-rayed	114
Prophylaxis	134
Teeth otherwise conserved	389
Number of teeth root filled	6
Inlays	—
Crowns	2
Courses of treatment completed ...	1,683

ORTHODONTICS

Cases remaining from previous year	39
New cases commenced during year	36
Cases completed during year ...	18
Cases discontinued during year ...	—
No. of removable appliances fitted ...	43
No. of fixed appliances fitted ...	2
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	6

PROSTHETICS

	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	—	—	—	—
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	1	4	7	12
Number of dentures supplied ...	1	4	7	12

ANAESTHETICS

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	—

INSPECTIONS

(a) First inspection at school. Number of pupils ...	6,688
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils ...	1,445
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment ...	5,425
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	4,336
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	732
Number of (c) found to require treatment	592

SESSIONS

Sessions devoted to treatment	945·55
Sessions devoted to inspection	37·00
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	3·45

Handicapped Pupils Requiring Education at Special Schools or Boarding in Boarding Homes

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1966		Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Hearing	Physically Handicapped	Delicate	Maladjusted	Educationally Subnormal	Epileptic	Speech Defect	Total Cols. 1–10
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A Number of handicapped pupils assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes	boys	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	23	1	—	30
	girls	1	—	2	—	—	1	2	15	1	—	22
B (i) Children included at A newly placed at special schools (other than hospital special schools), or boarding homes	boys	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	15	—	—	18
	girls	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	12	1	—	17
(ii) Children assessed prior to 1st January, 1966, newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools), or boarding homes	boys	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	12	1	—	17
	girls	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	6	—	—	10
(iii) Total B(i) and B(ii)	boys	—	—	1	1	—	2	3	27	1	—	35
	girls	1	—	2	—	1	1	3	18	1	—	27
C On or about the 20th January, 1967, handicapped pupils from the Authority's area:—												
(i) Requiring places in special schools—												
(a) day	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
(b) boarding	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	5
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
(ii) Included at C(i) who had not reached the age of 5 and were awaiting—												
(a) day places	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding places ...	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Included at C(i) who had reached the age of 5 but whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school—												
(a) day places	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding places ...	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Included at C(i) and had been awaiting admission to special schools for more than one year—												
(a) day places	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding places ...	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1

On the 19th January, 1967		Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Hearing	Physically Handicapped	Delicate	Maladjusted	Educationally Subnormal	Epileptic	Speech Defect	Total Cols. 1–10
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
D (i) On the registers of—												
(1) maintained special schools as—												
(a) day pupils ...	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	—	—	94
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	—	64
(b) boarding pupils ...	boys	—	2	—	1	1	3	—	14	—	—	21
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	8
(2) non-maintained special schools as—												
(a) day pupils ...	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding pupils ...	boys	2	1	5	—	5	1	2	2	2	—	20
	girls	2	2	6	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	14
(3) Independent schools under arrangements made by the authority	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	7
	girls	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	7
(ii) Boarded in homes and not already included in D(i) above	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL D	boys	2	3	5	1	6	4	7	112	2	—	142
	girls	2	2	6	—	2	4	6	70	1	—	93
Number of children from the authority's area who are awaiting places or who are receiving special education in special schools, or who are boarded in homes—												
TOTAL of sections C(i), (a) and (b) and D	boys	2	3	5	1	6	4	9	121	2	—	153
	girls	2	2	6	—	2	4	7	74	1	—	98
E On or about the 19th January, 1967, handicapped pupils (irrespective of the areas to which they belong) being educated under arrangements made by the Authority in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944:—												
(i) in hospitals		—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	4
(ii) in other groups (e.g. units for spastics, convalescent homes, etc.)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) at home		—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3

CHILDREN FOUND UNSUITABLE FOR EDUCATION AT SCHOOL

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1966:—

(i) Number of children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944 ... 11

(ii) Number of reviews carried out under the provisions of Sec. 57A of the Education Act, 1944 6

(iii) Number of decisions cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944 ... ... —

APPENDIX I

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS AND ENTRANTS TO TRAINING COLLEGES

The Ministry of Education Circular 249, 1952, requires that all candidates applying for admission to training colleges and university departments of education, and all entrants to the teaching profession, be medically examined. An X-ray examination of the chest is also compulsory for those entering the teaching profession. During the year 350 examinations were made in accordance with the provisions of the above Circular and X-ray examinations were arranged where necessary.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF OF CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS FOR ENTRY INTO SUPERANNUATION OR SICK PAY SCHEMES

Departments concerned:—	*No. of medical examinations*	*No. of forms scrutinised*
Airport	18	74
Baths	6	36
Borough Architect's	—	16
Borough Engineer's	8	71
Borough Treasurer's	3	36
Children's Department	—	26
Civil Defence	1	1
Education	21	243
Fire Service	11	3
Health and Welfare	14	162
Highways	—	—
Housing	1	26
Magistrates'	—	5
Market	—	—
Museum	1	5
Parks	—	5
Police	8	56
Public Cleansing	11	62
Public Library	2	28
Sewage	1	5
Supplies	—	11
Town Clerk's	—	36
Transport	2	51
Valuer's	—	1
Weights and Measures	—	1
Work Study	—	4
Youth Employment	1	—
Total	109	964

Examinations carried out on behalf of other Authorities 9

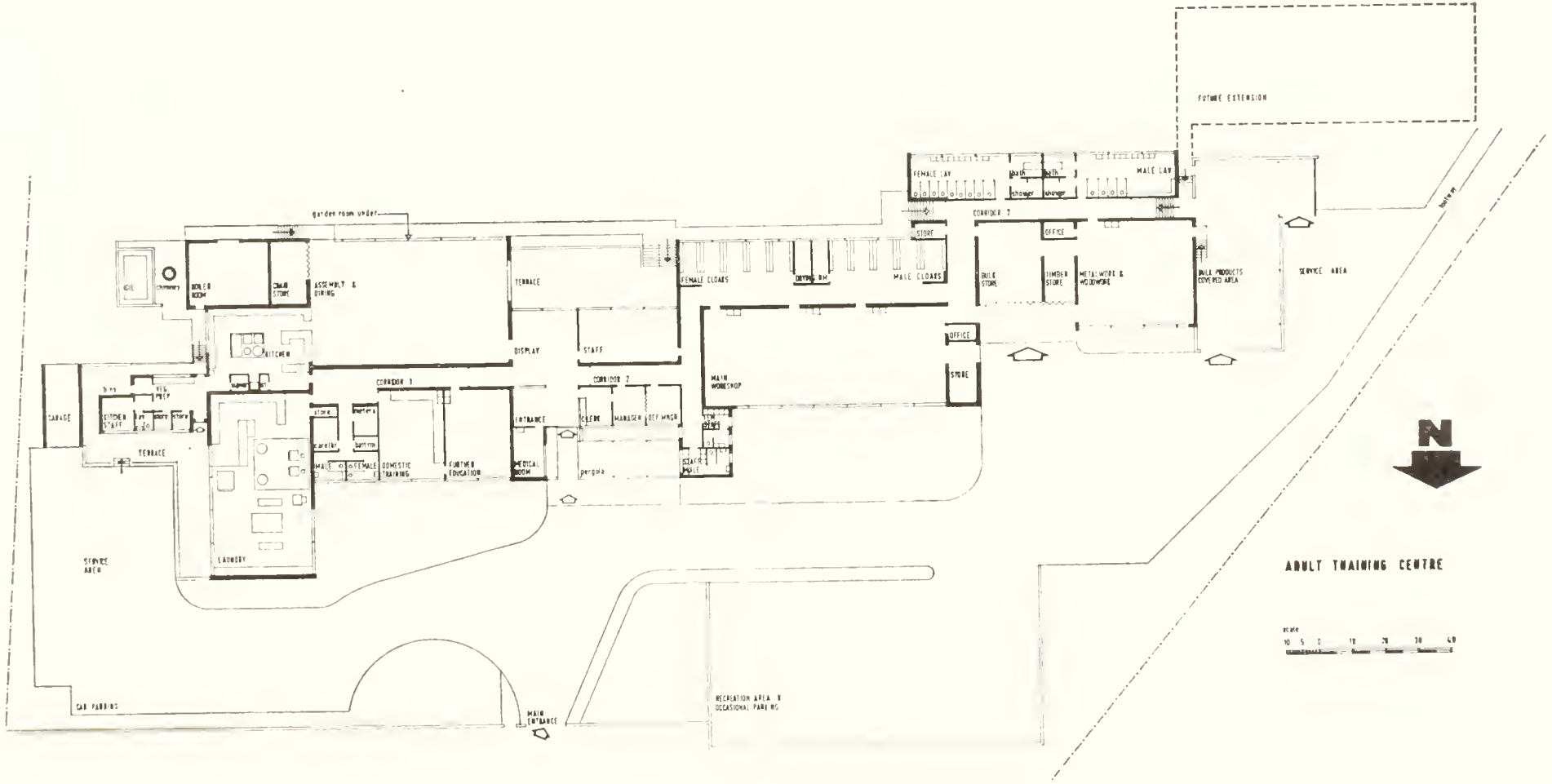
APPENDIX II

CREMATIONS

The Medical Officer of Health and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, act as Medical Referees to the Crematorium, which is situated at The Vale, Stopsley, Luton.

During the year the total number of cremations was 1,649 of which 708 were Luton residents. This latter figure represents 53·3 per cent of the total deaths registered in the County Borough in 1966.

ADULT
TRAINING
CENTRE


FUTURE EXTENSION
garden room under
FEMALE LAY
MALE LAY
CORRIDOR 2
STORE
OFFICE
TERRACE
FEMALE CLOAKS
DRYING RM
MALE CLOAKS
BULK STORE
TIMBER STORE
METALWORK & WOODWORK
BULK PRODUCTS COVERED AREA
SERVICE AREA
BOILER ROOM
COAL STORE
ASSEMBLY & DINING
KITCHEN
DISPLAY
STAFF
MAIN WORKSHOP
OFFICE
STORE
GARAGE
KITCHEN STAFF
VEG PREP
CORRIDOR 1
CORRIDOR 2
ENTRANCE
CLERK
MANAGER
DEP MNGR
STAFF MALE
TERRACE
MALE
FEMALE
DOMESTIC TRAINING
FURTHER EDUCATION
MEDICAL ROOM
pergola
SERVICE AREA
LAUNDRY
CAR PARKING
MAIN ENTRANCE
RECREATION AREA & OCCASIONAL PARKING
N
ADULT TRAINING CENTRE
scale
10 5 0 10 20 30 40

THE ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

The Adult Training Centre was officially opened by The Right Hon. Kenneth Robinson, M.P., Minister of Health, on the 10th May, 1966.

Built and equipped at a total cost of £150,000 it was the first purpose built establishment of its kind in Bedfordshire. It is designed to accommodate 120 trainees of both sexes and can be extended to accommodate 180. By arrangement with the County Council mentally handicapped adults from South Bedfordshire attend the centre in addition to those from the County Borough.

The site of the Centre slopes towards the River Lee and, in designing the building, the Borough Architect took advantage of this feature to provide under-floor ducts for all main services, and a large Garden Room under the Assembly Hall, while maintaining a constant floor level throughout the Centre. The service roads, a tarmac play area and car parks are to the north of the building, whilst the open area to the south is available for horticultural training and outdoor recreation.

The spacious Entrance Hall incorporates exhibition and waiting space which, together with staff and administration rooms, forms the central core of the building. There is direct access from the Entrance Hall to the Assembly Hall and corridors link it with the east and west wings. The Assembly Hall has a southern aspect with a large sun terrace adjoining. It is equipped for dining, having a servery direct from the kitchen, and is provided with a large equipment store.

The east wing contains a Classroom, Domestic Training Room, Laundry and Kitchen. The kitchen is equipped for the provision of a full meals service and the vegetable preparation area is separated so that it may be used for training purposes. A separate staff room and toilets are also provided for the kitchen staff. A raised loading platform on the north side of the building facilitates service deliveries to kitchen and laundry and there is a lock-up garage for a general-purpose van.

In the west wing an Assembly Workshop, a Metalwork and Woodwork Shop and Bulk Stores for finished products and timber storage are linked by an external covered way and a bulk products area is provided at the end of the wing. The Workshops have been arranged so that the noisy areas are located at the extreme end of the wing and floors are insulated to prevent sound transmission. Continuous roof glazing gives additional natural lighting.

The Main Workshop provides some 2,200 sq. ft. of uninterrupted space which will be used primarily for light assembly work and can, if required, be sub-divided into separate working areas. A store and Supervisor's office are provided. The screened and covered external bulk products area will be used primarily for concrete products, raw materials being delivered on the north side and finished products dispatched from the south side. This area can be extended, if required, along the south side of the building.

The principal cloakroom and toilet facilities, including separate showers and bathrooms, are included in the west wing and sufficient provision has been made for the total number of trainees who may be accommodated as a result of future workshop extensions.



Front View



Vestibule

Assembly and Dining Room



Floor finishes throughout were selected for durability, warmth, colour and to reduce noise. The Laundry and Domestic Training Room have non-slip safety Vynoleum and tiles; the Workshops and Assembly Hall—Armour tile and hardwood blocks; heavy duty Vynoleum is used in the circulation areas, Vynoleum in the administration and staff rooms, and tiles in the kitchen and toilets.

Construction

The external walls of the main building are constructed in 11 inch cavity brickwork. Curtain walling comprises hollow steel standards supporting lattice girders on a 10 ft. grid with steel framed glazing insets in softwood surrounds and hardwood sills. The roofs over the Laundry and Workshops are supported on a central continuous tubular roof truss. Roofs generally are of 2 in. wood wool slabs with lightweight screed to falls and Nuraphalte roof covering. The bulk products area has an asbestos cement sheet roof and awning.

The structural steelwork for the building was designed by the Borough Engineer.

Mechanical Services

The heating, hot and cold water and laundry services are served from a central plant chamber which contains two oil-fired vertical packaged steam boilers, a non-storage type calorifier, heat exchanger, and a 300 gallon calorifier for hot water services. Two heating and hot water service pumps and a 2,500 gallon cold water storage tank are fitted over the central plant. The Laundry, which is situated nearby, contains two 50 lb. washing machines two hydro extractors, a twin rapid automatic general purpose press, a Ducoudun ironing machine, a master monsoon tumbler and ironing tables. The Laundry and Boiler House equipment is controlled from purpose-made panels installed in the respective areas.

General heating of the building is by a warm air system from individual thermostatically-controlled units, corridors and offices using natural convectors. Mechanical extractor units are fitted in the Laundry and Kitchen. The electrical installation is in conduit throughout and the main areas are illuminated by fluorescent fittings. In both Workshops emergency stop protection is provided for all machine outlets including low voltage power supplies in the Assembly Workshop.

A mains-powered fire alarm system is installed throughout and a broadcase reception system in the Workshops, Classroom and Assembly Hall is provided from a central main receiver. A television outlet is provided in the Classroom and a time-operated bell system throughout the building indicates activity periods.

Trainees

The first trainees, twenty-five men from a small experimental workshop at Dunstable, were taken into the Centre on the 1st February, 1966, followed on 1st March by twenty-five women from the Junior Training Centre. Since then the number of trainees attending has increased steadily until, at the 31st December, 1966, there were eighty-three (forty-two men and forty-one women) on the register.

Provision is made at three employment levels, (a) occupation; (b) sheltered workshop and (c) pre-employment training. The emphasis is, however, on social education, for it is the mentally handicapped person's social abilities and his capacity for social integration rather than his intellectual limitations which decide his acceptance or rejection by the community. Few mentally handicapped persons on attaining the age of 16 years are able to seek normal employment, but by simulating normal employment conditions and offering a variety of occupations the Training Centre provides the stimulus and dignity which other young people find in employment. Each trainee is a whole person with individual characteristics, needs and potential. He must be, and indeed is, regarded as such at the Training Centre.

The first year has been an interesting period of exploration and adjustment, for members of the teaching staff no less than for trainees. More than one third of the trainees had never had any previous formal training or even experience of routine demands such as getting up at a fixed time in the morning, starting work, or mixing regularly with people other than their immediate families and acquaintances. For many it was the first experience of contact with people who would neither over-protect nor be over-demanding of them. Consequently careful observation and assessment, not only of intellectual capacitities, but of abilies and limitations, at emotional, social and physical levels was necessary before training programmes and work patterns could be decided upon, and even before any but the simplest forms of contract work could be sought.

Supervision

The Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health for Bedfordshire is Psychiatric Adviser and attends the Centre regularly on a sessional basis.

There are seven work areas in the Centre and consequently a high staff/trainee ratio is necessary at all times. The present establishment providing for a Manager and ten teaching staff is, however, expected to suffice for a complement of 120 trainees.

The kitchen is manned by a full-time cook and three part-time (70 hours) assistants. A clerk and a van driver, both full-time, are also employed. A full-time resident caretaker and four part-time cleaners (70 hours) complete the domestic staff.

Time-Table

Trainees arrive at the Centre at 9.00 a.m. and leave at 4.30 p.m. There are short breaks at mid-morning and mid-afternoon in addition to one of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours at lunchtime. During the latter period instructors supervise, on rota, both the meal and recreational period which follows.

In addition to Bank Holidays the Centre is closed in the summer for two weeks during which the town's main industries are on holiday. Some modification to this arrangement, e.g. by staggering holidays, might become necessary in the light of contract commitments, especially those undertaken by the laundry.



The Kitchen

Meals

The kitchen is designed to cater for some 200 diners, the estimated ultimate number required, but until this figure is reached it will be possible to give a certain amount of assistance to the Meals on Wheels service. Individual medical dietary requirements are provided for as far as possible.

Tables in the dining hall each seat four persons but can be placed together to take larger numbers when desirable. Trainees collect their meals from the servery and carry them to tables of their choice as in a cafeteria.

In order to accustom them to handle small amounts of money trainees are encouraged to tender payment daily in such amounts as will require the receipt of change. The cost is, of course, subsidized, the charge to trainees of one shilling and threepence per day being approximately the cost of food only. In certain circumstances meals are provided free of charge.

Payment to Trainees

An incentive payment is made to trainees. One week's payment is kept in hand but on entry into the Centre each trainee receives ten shillings per week with bi-annual increases to a total of thirty shillings as rewards for effort, social adjustment and application to work, etc.



Domestic Training Room

Transport

Coach, taxi or minibus transport is provided free for almost all trainees. Those making their own way to the Centre receive an extra shilling in addition to the refund of any public transport fares. Some half dozen travel by public transport, a few more are capable of doing so and more still are capable of being trained to do so, but parents appear to have less confidence in their sons' and daughters' abilities in this connection than in any other training activity. Being able to travel short distances unaccompanied is a valuable step in the direction of social independence and all who are thought to be potentially capable of travelling alone will be taken, and later sent, on local 'bus journeys and taught to tender fares, recognise stops and indicate their destination.

Work Areas

These are so arranged that the cleaner and quieter sections—laundry, social and domestic training—and the noisier workrooms which produce more dust are at opposite ends of the building and are separated by the staff room, offices and entrance hall.



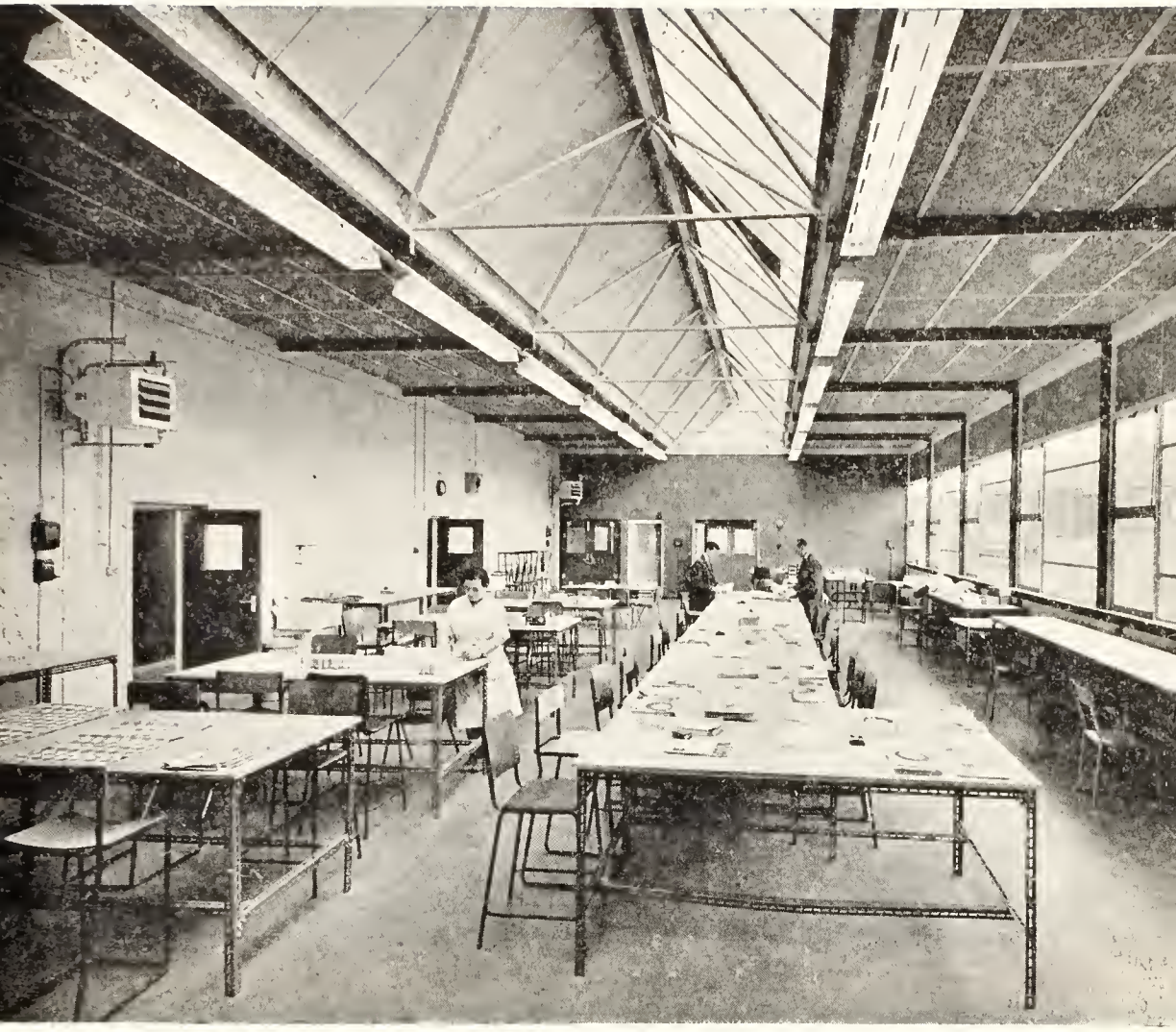
The Laundry

Social and Domestic Training Sections

These two sections, accommodated in adjoining rooms and forming a relatively small area of the Centre, will provide the necessary training and education to enable the higher grades of handicapped persons to enter into remunerative employment and to achieve social independence.

Most trainees spend some time in the social training room which aims to help with social adjustment and complements the efforts which the industrial sections make towards improved work application. Particular attention is given to language development and to improving their skill and dexterity. Physical exercises, games and dancing are also included in the syllabus as are shopping expeditions and local journeys by public transport, both of which involve the handling of money, meeting and communicating with strangers. A few illiterate men and women are already making encouraging progress in simple reading ability and an employment readiness scheme was introduced recently for those considered to be potentially employable.

More than 80% of the women attending the Centre, and a number of men also, take part in the activities of the Domestic Training Room, which is equipped with gas and electric cookers, a washing machine, refrigerator and

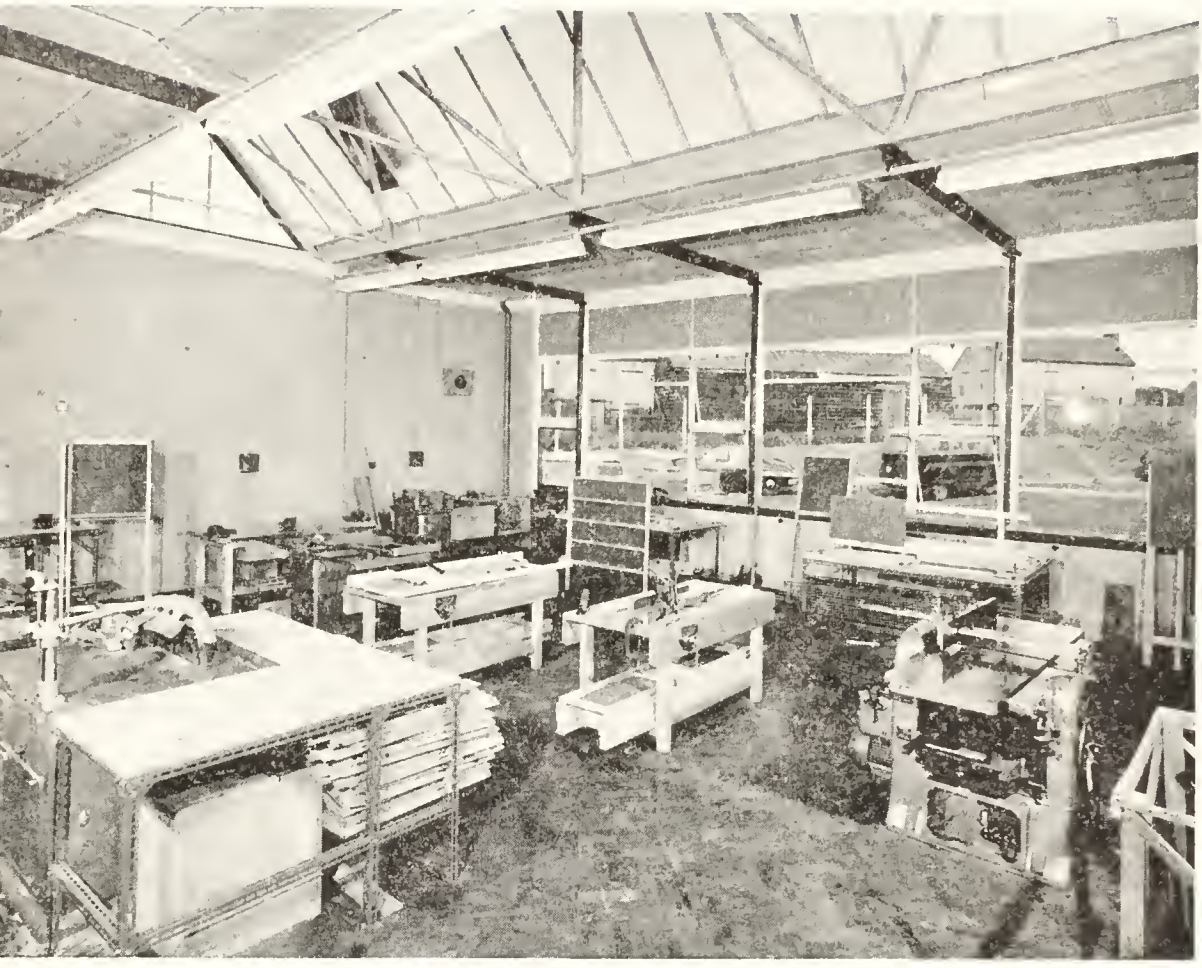


General Workshop

other appliances of the kind usually found in an ordinary home. Once again the aim is towards social competence, in this case by equipping trainees to perform, or help with, simple household jobs such as making beds, brewing tea, sewing on buttons, ironing a dress or shirt or doing any of the many other chores relief from which could allow a sick mother to rest for a few hours.

The Laundry

The laundry unit was the last to be handed over by the contractors and really only started to function about the beginning of July. It is lit principally by continuous roof glazing and has equipment suitable for operating on commercial lines. An area of 1,650 square feet is provided for sorting, marking, washing, drying, ironing and dispatch. It provides work and training for 10 women and 4 men. Some 1,500 articles are processed weekly, but it is thought that the weekly capacity will ultimately be 8,000 or 9,000 articles. The present intake of work is mainly from the Council's homes for old people, but as the trainees become more proficient it will be possible also to serve other establishments. It seems likely that the floor area will need to be increased at some future date if, as is probable, the laundry is required to provide for a greater number of trainees.



Woodwork and Metalwork Shop

Contract Work

In a room 72 ft. by 30 ft. light engineering work, packing and assembly processes take place. The objective here is to provide a wide range of industrial experience which will be varied from time to time according to the needs of trainees and availability of contract work. The Manager endeavours to maintain a balance of indoor and outdoor work, light and heavy jobs, simple and complex assembly. Currently work is directed to simple processing and packing children's toys, with deliberate avoidance of too great a use of jigs at present. Machine and tool work required for these processes has involved the use of trimming knives, guillotine, bench drilling and clamping, mechanical stapler and electric plastic sealing tools. This work is light and colourful and by being carried out in one room trainees are given the opportunity of observing and taking part in a complete process.

Immediate aims are the development of improved work habits and application to work. As these are achieved it will be possible to extend the variety of processes, particularly those involving mechanical assembly.

Woodwork and Metalwork

The woodwork and metalwork shop has an area of 1,120 sq. ft. plus a separate timber store. Machinery includes a 23 inch circular saw, a 10 inch sliding table dimension saw with moulding and grooving attachments, a planer and thicknesser, a bench drill and a floor model tool grinder. It is

likely that a belt sander will be added at a future date. A tubular steel bending machine, soldering equipment and a wide variety of hand tools are included in the equipment of this unit.

Under supervision several of the men in this room operate all the machinery with the exception of the large saw and they are already achieving a certain amount of skill in the use of handtools.

The section has produced some 700 feet of the benching and tables used in other parts of the Centre, 200 polling booths, the woodwork contained in the 40 ft. by 15 ft. greenhouse, and several notice boards, including a large cedarwood church notice board. Firewood and seedboxes are in constant demand. Experiments in metalwork have been encouraging and this work will be developed as the number of trainees increases.

Concrete Work

An electrically powered half bag mixer and a block moulding machine are in a screened and covered bulk products area adjoining the woodwork shop. Rock faced blocks for the greenhouse have already been produced and orders have been received for blocks and paving slabs, the formwork for which has been made up by trainees.

Gardening

A great deal of enthusiasm has been shown in the gardening section, the gardener and his trainees having worked very hard to cultivate a section of difficult ground to obtain a good return of vegetables and flowers. Pot plants and seedlings were produced in the garden room. Unfortunately, although the greenhouse had already been erected by staff and trainees it was not possible to install heating before the coming of winter.

Rose bushes, the gift of the Luton Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and a number of shrubs were planted by trainees in this section.

Staff and Training

Members of the teaching staff are encouraged to interest themselves in the wider problems of mental handicap. A small library of suitable books and periodicals is being built up gradually and the programme of lectures and discussions in course of preparation will be attended by Mental Welfare Officers and Instructors.

The Centre is part of the Mental Welfare Section and a close liaison exists between Training Centre staff and Mental Welfare Officers who are frequent visitors.

An instructor has obtained a place on a one year full-time training course and will be seconded to the course in September, 1967.

Before commencing at the Centre new entrants and their parents are given the opportunity of looking over the building and of discussing with the Doctor, Mental Welfare Officer and Manager any queries they may have.

Home Visiting

A case-work service is provided by the Mental Welfare Officers who, in the great majority of cases have known the trainees and their families for a considerable time. Parents are also encouraged to visit the Centre by appointment and to discuss aspects of training with the Manager.

Henry Burt & Son Ltd, College Street, Kempston, Bedford

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